



OPTION 2 Present shopping tips

A MODEL Listen to two students giving advice on how to choose a new pair of jeans. 

B ANALYZE THE MODEL Listen again and write what you hear. With a partner, discuss which items have vocabulary or grammar from the unit, or tag questions. 

1. Now, we all wear jeans, _____ we?
2. We're going to talk about four _____: fit, style, quality, and _____.
3. If you _____ jeans that are fashionable this year, and next year everyone _____ a different style, how _____ you feel?
4. You can always find cheap jeans, but a _____ is not a _____ if your _____ is bad quality.
5. You could _____ the amount of money you spend, but don't just buy the cheapest pair you can find.

C PLAN Choose one of the following situations, or your own idea. Do some basic online research and design a presentation giving tips on how to shop for this item.

1. You want to buy a piece of jewelry for your brother, sister, or cousin who is graduating from high school.
2. You need to buy a new laptop.
3. You are going to visit a very cold place, and you need to buy a warm winter coat.
4. You are going on vacation, and you want to buy a book to read on the plane.

D PRACTICE AND PRESENT Practice with your partner. Give each other feedback before you present to the class.



IT'S IN MY DNA 2

Our genetic code is made up of four letters. These are the four different bases found in a DNA molecule: adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T). Our DNA carries our genetic information.

IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL:

- Watch or listen to a lecture about personality
- Watch a video about the history of genetics
- Listen to a conversation about career choices
- Discuss your personality traits
or Present on the personality traits for a specific career

THINK AND DISCUSS:

1. Do people in your family have things in common, such as large feet or artistic skills? Where do these features come from?
2. How important is your environment in determining your personality?
3. What aspects of your personality are in your DNA?



Newborns, especially low birth weight babies, benefit from receiving nurturing human touch.

EXPLORE THE THEME

Read the information and take the quiz. Then discuss the questions.

- 1. How did you rate on each of the traits in the OCEAN quiz? Describe your personality to a partner.
- 2. Do you think your results are due to nature or nurture?
- 3. Who do you know whose personality is similar to/different from their parents or siblings?

Nature vs. Nurture

Is our personality decided by genetics, or by environment? Nature determines our physical appearance and some aspects of our personality. Nurture, our culture, and our experiences also play a role. Researchers have found that there are five basic traits that can be used to describe our personalities: **O**penness (how curious and creative we are);

Conscientiousness (how organized and dependable we are); **E**xtroversion (how well we interact with others); **A**greeableness (how friendly and compassionate we are); and **N**euroticism (how anxious and sensitive we are). Take the **OCEAN** quiz to learn more about your personality.

OCEAN Quiz

	AGREE	DISAGREE
OPENNESS (57% comes from nature)		
I love new challenges.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am creative.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I like to try new activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CONSCIENTIOUSNESS (49% comes from nature)		
I am self-disciplined.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am organized and prepared.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I like to make plans.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EXTROVERSION (54% comes from nature)		
I love to go to big parties.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I enjoy attention.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I often start conversations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AGREEABLENESS (42% comes from nature)		
I generally trust people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I understand others' feelings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I like to make others feel relaxed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NEUROTICISM (48% comes from nature)		
I get stressed easily.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My moods can shift quickly.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I worry a lot.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Source: <https://www.scienceofpeople.com/personality/>

A Vocabulary

A MEANING FROM CONTEXT Match the questions (1–10) with the answers (a–j). Discuss the meanings of the words in blue with a partner. Then listen to check your answers. 🗣️

- ____ What do you think about the change in the bus schedule?
- ____ Is it a good idea to separate children who don't behave well in class?
- ____ Why are scientists interested in fingerprints?
- ____ Are athletes naturally talented? Can anyone become skilled if they train enough?
- ____ Are you surprised that Oscar became a professional musician?
- ____ I need to find someone to share my apartment. How do I choose a good roommate?
- ____ I want to go to a really good college. Do you think that will be possible?
- ____ Lucy and Lara are twins, but they look so different. How is this possible?
- ____ Did you experience any problems when you moved here?
- ____ Would you like to start your own business?
 - Not really. I found it easy to **adapt** to the food and the weather.
 - It doesn't **affect** me. I'm planning to ride my bicycle to class.
 - I would look at personality **traits**, such as whether or not the person is quiet.
 - No. I'm very **cautious** with money. I would rather work for someone else.
 - Twins aren't all **identical**. They don't always look the same.
 - It depends on the **circumstances**. It's important to know why they are behaving badly.
 - No. He **was exposed to** a lot of music as a child. He grew up with it.
 - I think so, but your grades will help **determine** which ones will accept you.
 - Scientists have spent years **investigating** this subject, and no one is really sure.
 - Because they are **unique**. No two people have the same ones.

B Write the correct form of the word from exercise A next to its definition.

- _____ (adj) exactly the same
- _____ (n) an aspect of your personality
- _____ (adj) unlike anything else
- _____ (v phr) to be given experience of
- _____ (v) to change your behavior to deal with a new situation
- _____ (v) to carefully examine or research
- _____ (v) to have an impact on someone or something
- _____ (n) the conditions connected to a situation
- _____ (v) to decide; make clear
- _____ (adj) careful in order to avoid danger or mistakes

VOCABULARY SKILL Word Parts

Knowing the meaning of roots, prefixes, and suffixes can help you to guess the meaning of a new word.

- If you know that the root *bio* means *life* and you know that the suffix *logy* means *study*, you can guess that *biology* is the *study of life*.
- If you know that the prefix *uni-* means *one*, you can guess that when something is *unique*, it is the only one.

Here are some common roots:

aud = listen, hear *hydro* = water *man* = hand *psych* = mind *script* = write

Here are some common prefixes:

auto = self *dec* = ten *inter* = between *mis* = wrong *super* = above

C Work with a partner. Discuss the meaning of the words in bold.

- Scientists have spent **decades** trying to answer this question.
- Manual workers** can be housekeepers, carpenters, emergency medical technicians, and firefighters.
- Wang Jing has very strong **interpersonal skills**. She will be a good teacher.
- Don't laugh at children when they **mispronounce** words. Praise them for trying.
- The machine is **automatic**. You don't need to touch any controls.
- Sefa is studying medicine. He wants to be a **psychiatrist**.
- I'm reading a **biography** of Rosalind Franklin. She was an early researcher in genetics.
- The **audience** enjoyed the classical music concert.

D PERSONALIZE Discuss these questions with a partner.

- What are some good ways to **adapt** to life in a new country?
- Do you make decisions quickly, or are you **cautious** about making decisions? Explain.
- Do you think your family **circumstances** have **affected** your personality? Explain.
- What is the most **unique** thing about your personality?



Listening Is Personality Determined at Birth?

Critical Thinking

A PREDICT You're going to hear a professor talk about whether our personalities are determined at birth or if they depend on our environment. Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. What do you think the professor will do in the lecture? Choose all that apply.
- a. ☐ Give some scientific background

b. ☐ Outline some important research

c. ☐ Ask students about their families

d. ☐ Present a conclusion
2. What questions do you think the professor might discuss? Choose all that apply.
- a. ☐ Do twins have the same personalities?

b. ☐ Should people do the same jobs as their parents?

c. ☐ Will your personality change as you get older?

d. ☐ Why do people with honest parents sometimes do bad things?

e. ☐ Do most twins enjoy their lives?

NOTE-TAKING SKILL Know What to Write

You will hear a lot of information in a lecture. You need to decide what is important to write down. Make sure you note the following:

Technical explanations

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is a chemical . . .

Ideas signaled as important

This is important . . .

A key finding from the research was . . .

Numbered items

We're going to look at three key questions.

The first point is . . .

Final comments

We can conclude by saying . . .

B MAIN IDEAS Watch or listen to the lecture and take notes.

C Use your notes to complete a summary of the lecture with the words below. Use each word only once. Then listen to check your answers.

cautious
change

circumstances
determine

exposed to
genetic

height
identical

loving
unique

DNA is a chemical in our bodies that gives us our ¹ _____ and hair color. But does DNA also ² _____ our personalities? Scientists are not always in agreement about this. They argue that if our DNA is responsible for our personalities, then three things should be true. First, ³ _____ twins should have the same personalities; second, personality should not ⁴ _____ as we get older; and third, children from ⁵ _____ families should not do bad things as adults. However, we know that these are not always the case. A study from 1979 to 1999 showed that twins have some of the same personality features, but not all. We also know that the ⁶ _____ we grow up in can affect our personalities; for example, we may become less shy as we get older. We can conclude that everyone's personality is ⁷ _____, and that personality is probably partly ⁸ _____, and partly the result of what we are ⁹ _____ at home and at school. In particular, we need to be ¹⁰ _____ when talking about DNA; we cannot say, for example, that a child does not have the right DNA to follow a particular career.

D DETAILS Listen to the lecture again. Choose the correct words or numbers to complete each sentence.

1. We have about (2,500 / 25,000) genes in our bodies.
2. We know that genes determine (how well we see / how fast we can run).
3. A study of identical twins found that (20 / 50) percent of personality traits were the same.
4. In the past, scientists assumed that personality (changed / did not change) as we age.
5. It (is / is not) possible for a child to become more confident as she grows older.
6. A person who does something illegal (may be influenced by friends / clearly has bad genes).
7. Schools (give / do not give) DNA tests to children.
8. The lecturer thinks DNA tests for children are (a good idea / possibly dangerous).

E APPLY Work in a small group. Discuss this question.

Based on what you have heard, do you believe personality is (a) mostly determined at birth, or (b) mostly the result of environmental factors? Explain, with examples from your own family or from people you know.

Critical Thinking



Triplets Andrew, Joseph, and Robert Koroljja all worked as police officers in New Jersey, USA.

A

Speaking

GRAMMAR FOR SPEAKING

Use Say, Tell, Talk, and Discuss

These four verbs are connected in meaning, but they are not the same grammatically.

Say

1. Before a direct quotation: Eduardo **said**, "I'm concerned about this."
2. Before an indirect quotation: The professor **said (that)** it was a difficult question.
- Never: I want to say ~~about~~...

Tell

1. Before a person + a topic: Diego **told** his classmate about his research.
2. Before a noun: He **told** a story (a joke, a lie, the truth).
3. Before an object pronoun: She **told** me (that) she got an A on the test.
- Never: He told ~~that~~...


Talk

1. Before about: She is **talking** about her trip.
2. Before to: I'll **talk** to Amelia before we make a decision.
- Never: We ~~talk~~ English (Arabic, Japanese). → We speak English.

Discuss

- Before a noun: We **discussed** the role of DNA in class today.
- Never: We discussed ~~about~~...

A

Choose the correct sentence. Listen to check your answers. 

1. a. In today's class, the professor discussed about genetics.
b. In today's class, the professor talked about genetics.
2. a. In my presentation, I'm going to talk about the role of DNA in determining our health.
b. In my presentation, I'm going to say about the role of DNA in determining our health.
3. a. My friend is an identical twin. He sometimes tells about the problems he has.
b. My friend is an identical twin. He sometimes tells me about the problems he has.
4. a. I don't believe Jackson. I don't think he's telling the truth.
b. I don't believe Jackson. I don't think he's saying the truth.
5. a. Ruby told a funny joke while we were eating dinner.
b. Ruby said a funny joke while we were eating dinner.
6. a. My classmates all told they enjoyed the lecture.
b. My classmates all said they enjoyed the lecture.

B

Discuss the questions with a partner. Take notes about your partner's answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What was the most interesting thing the speaker said in the lecture on DNA? | |
| 2. Who told you stories when you were a child? | |
| 3. Who do you talk to when you are worried about something? | |
| 4. When you meet your friends, what topics do you like to discuss? | |

C

Change partners. Tell your new partner what you learned from your partner in exercise B. Use phrases like this:

He told me about ... We talked about ... We discussed ... She said that ...

SPEAKING SKILL

Express Degrees of Certainty

When you say something, you can express how sure you are about a statement.

Most certain



Least certain

- I'm sure/positive that's true.
- I'm pretty sure it's true.
- I think it's true, but I could be wrong.
- I'm not sure about that.
- I really don't know if that's true.

Talking about an assignment with classmates can help you understand it better.

CRITICAL THINKING Evaluate Online Materials

When you read something on the Internet, you should ask yourself whether you can trust the information. To make a decision, ask yourself the following questions:

- Is the information current and up-to-date?
- Is the source reliable? Is the author an expert in the area?
- Is the information accurate? Do other sources have similar information?
- Why was this information written? To educate you? To persuade you to support a belief? To sell something to you? To entertain you?

E With a partner, choose the statement from exercise D that most interests you. Do some basic online research to find answers. Take notes on three sources you find, using the questions from the Critical Thinking box to evaluate whether or not you can trust the sources. Share your findings with the class.

	Source 1:	Source 2:	Source 3:
Date			
Reliability			
Accuracy			
Purpose			



Science 101: Genetics

heredity (n) how traits are passed down from generation to generation

cell (n) the smallest living part of an animal or plant

ethical (adj) good or correct behavior

▲ Genetics is the study of how physical and personality traits are passed from one generation to the next.

A Watch the video. Complete the sentences with the correct word. Use each word once. ▶

cells collection generation heredity information traits

1. Genetics includes the study of _____, for example, how traits are passed down from one _____ to the next.
2. Early researchers discovered that _____ were influenced by factors, later known as genes. We all have between 20,000 and 25,000 genes. Our _____ of genes is called a genome.
3. Genetic information is contained in our _____. Structures called chromosomes carry this _____ in the form of DNA.


B Watch again. Correct each underlined word. ▶

1. For hundreds of years, humans have used their understanding of heredity to produce varieties of plants and animals.
2. Around 1865, Gregor Mendel published his research on the genetics of people. Mendel found that different families influenced the expression of traits.
3. The Human Genome Project identified about 9 percent of the human genetic sequence.

C **APPLY** According to the video, discoveries in genetics research has brought opportunities in medicine such as genetic testing. How can genetic testing help people live healthier lives?

Critical Thinking

Vocabulary

A MEANING FROM CONTEXT Read and listen to the conversations. Notice the words in blue. Then complete each definition with one of the answers in the box on page 33. 

Dialog 1

A: Is it true that some people are natural leaders? Even as young children, some are **skilled** at leading others.

B: I think that's a **myth**. I don't think anyone is born with special talents. I believe we develop abilities according to our education and experiences.

1. The adjective *skilled* means _____.
2. The noun *myth* means _____.

Dialog 2

A: I heard some people are born with **exceptional** skills in math.

B: Some scientists think so, but others **reject** the idea that math ability is genetic.

3. The adjective *exceptional* means _____.
4. The verb *reject* means _____.



Camping during extreme weather can be dangerous.

Dialog 3

A: What do you think about the company president's statements this morning? Do you think he's telling the truth?

B: I think so. He isn't a **dishonest** person. He would never give us wrong information.

A: Wow. If it's true, it's a **controversial** decision. People are going to have a lot to say about this!

5. The adjective *dishonest* means _____.
6. The adjective *controversial* means _____.

Dialog 4

A: Dr. Chang, I'm so tired all the time. I don't know why. I'm sleeping well at night.

B: It's sometimes difficult to give a **precise** reason for tiredness, but let's start with some tests. We'll get a **sample** of your blood, and we'll see what the results show.

7. The adjective *precise* means _____.
8. The noun *sample* means _____.

Dialog 5

A: It's so hot! I've heard that heat can cause terrible storms. I'm worried because I'm going camping tomorrow.

B: I think that happens, but only in **extreme** cases. Really big storms only happen in **specific** weather conditions. I'm sure you'll be safe, but watch the weather reports.

9. The adjective *extreme* means _____.
10. The adjective *specific* means _____.

a small amount to be studied or analyzed
to refuse to accept an idea or theory
lacking in truth or honesty
the greatest or strongest possible
causing differences of opinion among people
a false belief
unusually good; much better than average
particular
very good at doing something
exact; accurate

B PERSONALIZE Work with a partner. Discuss the questions.

1. What are you **exceptional** at?
2. What would you do if you knew a friend was being **dishonest**?
3. What suggestion from a friend have you **rejected**? Explain.
4. When have you experienced a case of **extreme** weather? What did you do?


Listening DNA and Career Choice

Critical Thinking

- A RANK** When choosing a career, how important are the following factors? Place the letter for each factor on the line below. Then compare your results with a partner.

← Least important Most important →


- The advice of a teacher or counselor
- The advice of your family members
- Your strongest subjects at school
- How much money you want to make
- Your parents' careers
- How you prefer to work, e.g., alone or with other people
- Your DNA

- B MAIN IDEAS** Listen as a student discusses her future with a counselor at her school. Who expresses each of the following ideas? Check the name. 


Ayesha Mr. Lee

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Your DNA can determine the kind of career you choose. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research into DNA and jobs cannot predict whether you will be happy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. There is some evidence that people may have a genetic advantage in certain careers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. If you were not born with a certain set of genes, you can still be successful in your chosen career. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. You can take a DNA test online, and the results will tell you which career to choose. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Don't choose your career based on test results from a DNA test you find online. |

You may decide to follow in a family member's footsteps, but genetics are not the only influence on career choice.

- C DETAILS** Listen to the conversation again. Correct the underlined information in each sentence. 

- Art is one of Ayesha's strongest subjects.
- Ayesha's mother is a website designer, and her father is the manager of an art museum.
- Harold Carter did his research with twins in the 1980s.
- Two brothers in Australia worked at the same company for fifty years.
- People who are exceptional at languages may have brains that work differently.
- Some people learn business skills as children because their parents run large businesses.
- The online company asks for a sample of your DNA, such as blood or skin.
- When choosing a career, you can start by looking at your parents' careers.

- D FOCUSED LISTENING** Listen to sentences from the discussion. Write in the missing expressions. Review your answers with a partner. Then discuss why you think the speaker uses these expressions. 

- But _____ that there may be other reasons.
- And _____, 50 or 100 years ago, there were fewer careers available to people than there are today.
- _____, that kind of research doesn't predict whether you will be happy in a specific job because of your genes.

LISTENING SKILL Identify Facts and Opinions

Some information you hear may be facts, but some will be opinions.

Facts:

- provide scientific, historical, biographical, geographical, or legal detail.
- can be checked somewhere else.

Opinions may:

- start with "I think . . ." or "I believe . . ."
- contain an adjective that expresses opinion, e.g., *important*, *boring*, *wasteful*.
- contain a modal verb giving advice, e.g., "You ought to . . ." or "People should . . ."

Ask yourself: Could someone disagree with this? If not, it's a fact. If yes, it's an opinion.

- E** With a partner, discuss whether the following sentences are facts or opinions. Write F for *Fact* or O for *Opinion*.

- _____ Some of the research into DNA and jobs is very interesting.
- _____ A researcher named Harold Carter found that twins often did the same jobs.
- _____ Fifty years ago, there were fewer types of careers available than there are today.
- _____ I don't believe genetics are the only thing that influences people's career choices.
- _____ Professor Scott Shane has researched the role of genes in career choices.
- _____ Online companies that give you a list of careers based on your DNA are dishonest.
- _____ When you choose your career, you should look at several different factors.

B Speaking

PRONUNCIATION Final Consonants -t and -d

When a word ends in -t or -d and is followed by another consonant, the final -t or -d is often not pronounced. This is called *elision* of final -t and -d. Listen to these examples.

- I didn't know about that kind of testing.
- I wanted to wait for you, but I had to leave.
- We thought the question was too hard to answer.

- A Listen to these excerpts from the discussion. Underline places where you hear elision of final consonants -t and -d.
- It's time to start thinking about what you'd like to study.
 - Art is one of your weakest subjects.
 - I need to study and work in the art field.
 - What makes you think it's connected to your DNA?
 - A scientist named Harold Carter found that twins often chose the same jobs.
 - They had worked together at the same company for 50 years.

B Work with a partner. Take turns saying the sentences in exercise A.

Critical Thinking

- C **RECALL** Work in small groups. Listening B was a discussion between a student and her counselor. Discuss these questions.
- Was Mr. Lee right to suggest that a career in art may not be the best choice for Ayesha?
 - Who have you talked with about careers? How was it helpful? Explain.
 - Why do you think people sometimes make the wrong career choice?

Critical Thinking

- D **IDENTIFY** Work in small groups. Read the following extra information about Ayesha. Identify three careers that might be good for her. Then share your ideas with your class and explain your reasons.
- Her strongest subjects are math, physics, and English.
 - She is creative, but she lacks basic art skills.
 - She doesn't like working with other people; she is very independent.
 - She likes working with machines and learning how things work.
 - She likes to be active. She hates spending long periods of time sitting down.
 - She doesn't care about making a lot of money.

accountant	doctor	fitness trainer	photographer	tour guide
architect	electrician	graphic designer	science journalist	veterinarian
computer scientist	engineer	lawyer	teacher	website developer

Career A: Career B: Career C:

E Look at the following advertisements. Survey your classmates to find which service they would choose. Then discuss your results in a small group.



Are you unsure what career to choose? Don't worry. Bright Futures can help.

Our scientific test will help you to choose the best career, based on your own unique DNA. We use the latest technology, and we have a 100 percent success rate. Forget low-tech career counseling. Take the scientific approach. The test is fast, and results will be emailed directly to you. Low prices available for students. Contact Bright Futures now!



Expert career counseling by a retired career counselor

Are you struggling to choose a career? Forget modern, high-tech approaches. Work with an experienced career counselor who has guided thousands of young people into successful careers. Dr. Trisha Wellman has over 35 years' experience helping young people. Dr. Wellman will help you discover your strengths and weakness. Put your trust in her experience. Contact Dr. Wellman today.

	Names	Reason(s)
Bright Futures		
Dr. Trisha Wellman		

F **SYNTHESIZE** Work in a small group and discuss these questions. Support your answers.

Critical Thinking

- Do you think DNA testing will become a regular part of career counseling in the future?
- If DNA testing in schools does become common, what do you think the consequences will be? What would be positive? What could be negative?

SELF-ASSESS

How well can you . . . ?	Very well.	OK.	I need improvement.
Use the key vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understand elision of final <i>-t</i> and <i>-d</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use <i>say</i> , <i>tell</i> , <i>talk</i> , and <i>discuss</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Express degrees of certainty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A VOCABULARY Which word has the same meaning as the word in bold?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. cautious | careful | risk-taking | confident |
| 2. unique | standard | usual | only |
| 3. precise | unclear | exact | fortunate |
| 4. extreme | normal | strong | skillful |
| 5. specific | particular | general | uncertain |

B PRONUNCIATION Mark places where you might hear elision of final consonants *-t* and *-d*. Then say each sentence.

- 1. I wanted to read the chapter on genetics today, but I forgot to take the book home.
- 2. Dr. Mount talked about personality tests in class; we all found the class interesting.
- 3. Did you predict the results of the most recent soccer match?
- 4. Stuart told me he planned to rent the apartment he saw last Tuesday.

C GRAMMAR Correct the mistakes.

- 1. In my presentation, I'm going to tell about DNA in schools.
- 2. I asked Leo what happened, but I don't think he said me the truth.
- 3. What are we going to discuss about in class today?
- 4. Can you say a joke in English?
- 5. Linh told that she was sick and couldn't come out with us.

D SPEAKING SKILL Respond to each of the statements, expressing how certain you are.

- 1. Quiet students are more successful than outgoing students.
- 2. If your parents are successful businesspeople, you will also be successful.
- 3. Shy people should try to become more confident.
- 4. The reason I can't run fast is because of my DNA.

RE-ASSESS What skills or language still need improvement?

OPTION 1 Discuss your personality traits

A Choose the three personality traits that best describe you.



ambitious	cautious	friendly	nervous	polite	self-centered
bad-tempered	confident	hard-working	outgoing	risk-taking	shy
caring	easy-going	lazy	patient	serious	unkind

Work in a small group. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Explain to your group where you think your own personality traits came from:
 - a. your DNA
 - b. your environment
 - c. You don't know.
- 2. Is there any personality trait that you wish you didn't have? Do you think you can change it? Or do you think you are born with certain traits, and they cannot be changed?
- 3. What do you think are good personality traits for people in the following careers: engineer, flight attendant, preschool teacher? What would not be good personality traits for people in these careers?



OPTION 2 Present on the personality traits for a specific career

A MODEL Watch a slide presentation on the speaker’s chosen career and the skills and personality traits needed for it.  

B ANALYZE THE MODEL Answer the questions.

1. What is the speaker’s chosen career? _____
2. Which of the skills and personality traits below does the speaker say are needed in this career? Choose all that apply.
☐ able to solve problems ☐ comfortable with technology ☐ kind and patient
☐ able to think critically ☐ enthusiastic and friendly ☐ motivated and ambitious

C RESEARCH Plan a presentation on the personality traits that are good for a career you are interested in. Do some basic Internet research; for example, enter “personality traits for” and the career. Answer the following questions with supporting details in your presentation:

- What career are you interested in?
- What skills and personality traits are helpful in this career?


PRESENTATION SKILL Plan a Slide Presentation

For a slide presentation, you need to plan your time and slides carefully. You should:

- Make a clear outline of what you want to say before you create your slides.
- Present your main points in clear language; use one slide for each point.
- Choose images for your slides that are interesting and communicate an idea.
- End with a quick summary (one slide) of your main ideas.

You should not:

Put everything you plan to say on your slides. Slides with a lot of text are not effective.

 **ONLINE** When you are presenting online:

- Make sure you know how to share your screen.
- Make sure you are in presentation mode and not sharing your notes.

D PRACTICE AND PRESENT Work with a partner and practice giving your presentation. Give each other ideas on how to make the presentation better. Then give your presentation to the class.

ON THE MOVE 3

This suspension railway in Wuppertal, Germany, stops at 20 stations along a route of 13.3 kilometers, transporting approximately 80,000 people every week day.

IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL:

- Watch or listen to a lecture about migration
- Watch a video about Ellis Island
- Listen to a study group discussion about brain drain
- Discuss migration in the future
or Report on migration in your community

THINK AND DISCUSS:

1. How do most people in your city get around?
2. What is your favorite way to travel?
3. What do you think makes people move to a new city or country?