

Unit 5 – Real Friends

VOCABULARY

Friendship qualities

affection
compassion
empathy
enjoyment
fear
honesty
reciprocity
trust
understanding

Friends

acquaintance
associate
boyfriend
classmate
colleague
companion
girlfriend
partner
roommate

Making friends

be a fair-weather friend
be inseparable
be romantically involved
be seeing someone
befriend
bond
get on like a house on fire
hit it off
strike up a friendship

Punctuation and writing terms

reference
quotation mark
italics
emoticon
comma
colon
bracket
acronym
abbreviation

ampersand
apostrophe
asterisk
backslash
caret
ellipsis
hash
hyphen
slash
tilde
underscore

Noun + *-ship*

apprenticeship
authorship
clerkship
craftsmanship
fellowship
friendship
horsemanship
readership
relationship
township

Idioms

broadcast the fact
by a long chalk
by and large
invest heavily in
stretch to breaking point
take the plunge
tongue in cheek
keep track of something

Mouth idioms

by word of mouth
on the tip of my tongue
a bit of a mouthful
leave a bad taste in my mouth
put your foot in your mouth
mouth off

Adjectives ending in *-able* and *-ible*

accessible
amenable
audible
believable
feasible
irascible
memorable
negligible
plausible
predictable
sizeable
sociable

GRAMMAR

Word formation

Noun

excitement
friendship
relationship
prediction
size
memory
society
argument
impression
enjoyment

Verb

to excite
to befriend
to relate
to predict
to size
to remember
to socialise
to argue
to impress
to enjoy

Adjective

excited/exciting
friendly
relative
predictable
sizeable
memorable
social/sociable
arguable
impressive
enjoyable

Adverbs

Adverbs of degree can describe adjectives or other adverbs.
They were the most **genuinely** sympathetic of people.

Qualifying adverbs can be used to qualify statements and to make them less assertive.

The Internet offers a **virtually** unlimited source of information.

Should

Should is used for different functions and with different meanings:

Here is a map **should** you get lost. (meaning *in the event that*)

You **should** wear seat belts. (advice/obligation)

She **should** be back today. (deduction)

I **should** have got up earlier. I missed the plane. (perfect infinitive for past events that did not happen)

If you **should** see Jane, tell her. (*if*-clauses)

I'll make more dinner in case Helga **should** turn up. (after *in case*)

I turned out the light so that it **shouldn't** keep Amy awake. (after *so that*)

It's incredible that he **should** say such a thing. (judgment or reaction)

Would

Would can be used to talk about past habits, is the past of *will*, and is used in polite requests and in conditional sentences.

Every evening we **would** play Scrabble for hours.

I said I **wouldn't** be late.

Would you mind closing the door, please?

I **would** tell you if I knew the answer.

Should/would

Should/would can be used as a past form of *shall/will*, for example, in offers, requests and in sentences with *if*.

I mentioned that we **should/would** probably finish by Friday.

I **should/would** be happy to show you around.

He **would** like some help.

If they **could**, they **would** have more time off.

If you **would** be so kind as to follow me.

However, *should* is only used with the subjects *I* and *we*. For *you*, *she*, *it*, and *they*, only *would* is used.

I **should** very much like to meet them.

You **would** very much like to meet them.

Not: You ~~**should**~~ very much like to meet them.

Headers in spoken English

Headers are a feature of spoken English. A header is a word or phrase that we move to the start a sentence to introduce a chosen topic. The header is followed by added information and then a comment on that topic. These constructions are not usually used in written English.

My niece Jill – her boyfriend Ryan, who's a good surfer – we went to their place for a weekend, and he showed us how to surf.

Oh, **that bag** I bought, the red one that's not made of leather but I thought it was, well it's broken already.

USEFUL PHRASES

Discourse markers

Discourse markers are words or expressions that orientate the listener to what is about to follow in a conversation. They do this either by indicating a change of direction, or by appealing to the listener in some way.

You're moving to China next month! **You're joking!**
(expressing surprise)

I signed up for the course. **Mind you**, it's going to be hard work.
The weather was terrible, but **in spite of this**, we managed to amuse ourselves.
(emphasising and contrasting)

The concert was really expensive. **Nonetheless**, I really enjoyed it.
Social networks can use up a lot of your time, **even so**, they are sometimes useful for professionals.
(making concession and counter-argument)

This new program looks pretty hopeless. **At any rate**, I'll try it out to see if I can do something with it.
It was largely a waste of time, but **at least** I caught up with some old friends.
(dismissing a previous discourse)

To a great extent, Wally deserved the treatment that he got.
(generalising)

Expressing surprise

You're joking!
No way!
Really?

Generalising

On the whole
Broadly speaking
To a great extent

Emphasising and contrasting

Still
Mind you
In spite of this

Concession and counter-argument

Even so
Nonetheless
All the same

Dismissal of previous discourse

Anyway
Anyhow
At any rate