

RESPECT (ARETHA FRANKLIN)

What _____ Baby, _____
What you need _____ I got it
All I'm askin'

Is for a little respect _____ (just a little bit)

Hey baby (just a little bit) when you get home
(Just a little bit) _____ (just a little bit)

_____ wrong while you're gone
Ain't gonna do you _____ I don't wanna
All I'm askin'
Is for a little respect _____ (just a little bit)

Baby (just a little bit) _____ (just a little bit)
Yeah (just a little bit) _____
_____ all of my money
And all I'm askin' _____

Is to give _____
When you get home (just a, just a, just a, just a)
_____ (just a, just a, just a, just a)
When you get home (just a little bit)

Yeah (just a little bit) Ooo, your kisses
_____ And guess what?

So _____
_____ you to do for me
Is give it to me when you _____
Yeah baby

_____ (respect, just a little bit)
When you get home, now _____
R-E-S-P-E-C-T
Find out _____ to me

R-E-S-P-E-C-T

_____, TCB

Oh (sock it to me, sock it to me, sock it to me, sock it to me)
A _____ (sock it to me, sock it to me, sock it to me, sock it to me)
Whoa, babe (just a little bit)

A little respect (just a little bit)
I _____ (just a little bit)
Keep on tryin' (just a little bit)
You're runnin' _____ (just a little bit)
And I _____ (just a little bit)
(Re, re, re, re) when you come home
(Re, re, re, re) 'spect
Or you _____ (respect, just a little bit)

And find out _____ (just a little bit)
I _____ (just a little bit)
A little _____ (just a little bit)

1. ain't lyin'
2. All I want
3. Do you know
4. get home
5. get tired
6. got to have
7. I ain't gonna do you
8. I got it
9. I'm about to give you
10. I'm gone
11. in return, honey
12. is my money
13. just a little bit
14. little respect
15. me my propers
16. might walk in
17. mister
18. out of fools
19. respect
20. Sweeter than honey
21. Take care
22. what it means
23. when you come home
24. when you get home
25. when you get home
26. Whip it to me
27. wrong cause
28. Yeah baby
29. you want

Exam practice 4

Relationships at a distance

A It is something which affects many people throughout their lives. Perhaps a boyfriend's or girlfriend's parents decide to move house, or a couple choose to study at different universities at opposite ends of the country. It is often assumed that long-distance relationships are destined to fail. However, some recent research has suggested that people in long-distance relationships actually have stronger bonds than couples who are geographically closer.

B Researchers from the University of Hong Kong and Cornell University interviewed couples in both normal and long-distance relationships. They measured how strongly the couples felt about each other, and the amount of communication in their relationships. Daily interactions using various means of communication – both on- and offline – were recorded, and the participants were asked to make notes about how much they felt they were sharing with their partners. The researchers found that long-distance couples felt closer to each other than other couples, despite the fact that they were geographically further apart. The main reasons for this seemed to be that people in a long-distance relationship told each other more about themselves.

C The positive benefits of long-distance relationships have often been overlooked in previous research. The main reason for this is that research into this type of relationship has usually been on 'problem' areas, such as jealousy and stress. However, there is growing evidence that these problems might not be as important as was previously thought. In fact, it seems that couples in long-distance relationships try harder to communicate affection, and these attempts generally work.

D This is probably a good thing. Modern mobility means that long-distance relationships are more common now than they were in the past. Recent statistics show that three million married couples in the USA live apart, and that 25–50% of American university students are currently in long-distance relationships. However, modern life offers solutions too. In the past, a long-distance relationship meant sending letters and making phone calls. Today, greater access to mobile technology and internet-based communication means that long-distance couples can see and hear from each other more regularly. In fact, research has shown that modern technology brings people in a long-distance relationship closer, even when the technology creates challenges. The more a couple make efforts to deal with the constraints of communication, the stronger their relationship becomes. So the next time a text message fails to arrive, think of it as a way of building on your relationships with your loved ones.

Reading

1 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 University researchers asked couples to ...
 - A interact using different technologies.
 - B write about an aspect of their relationship.
 - C interview each other about their feelings.
- 2 Previous research into long-distance relationships ...
 - A often focused on negative emotions.
 - B had many problems.
 - C was seen as unimportant.
- 3 Modern technology has caused ...
 - A only problems for people in long-distance relationships.
 - B both problems and solutions for people in long-distance relationships.
 - C many long-distance relationships to fail.

2 Write a summary of the text in English. Take the main points from the text, but use your own words as much as possible. (Maximum 50 words)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Use of English

3 Translate the words from the text into your language.

- 1 opposite
- 2 jealousy
- 3 mobility
- 4 constraints

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Nowadays, it (often think) that long-distance relationships never work, but that's untrue.
- 2 Researchers found that people who (live) apart tend to feel closer.
- 3 Researchers (interest) to discover that distance didn't affect couples much.
- 4 She met her boyfriend while she (study) at university last year.

Writing

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

- 1 Write an informal email to a friend, asking about his or her recent experiences at school. Include information about your recent experiences, too.
- 2 Write an opinion essay with the following title: 'Having a strong relationship with family members means accepting their differences.' Discuss.



UNIT 4 Listening practice

- 1 Ⓢ 4.09 Read the guide. Then listen to the introduction to the podcast. Which podcast are you going to listen to, A, B or C?



- 2 Ⓢ 4.09 Read questions 1–5. Then listen to the rest of the podcast and choose the correct answers.

- The presenter says that 20 years ago ...
 - it was normal for young adults to live with their parents.
 - it was considered bad for young adults to live with their parents.
 - parents wanted their children to stay at home.
 - family values were stronger.
- Which statement is true about Tracey?
 - She doesn't have to pay any rent.
 - She has the freedom she needs.
 - She wants to move in with her boyfriend.
 - She's got a part-time job.
- What does Chris think is good about living with his parents?
 - He can invite his friends round when he likes.
 - He can still live his own life.
 - He doesn't need to get a full-time job.
 - He doesn't have to pay any rent.
- Marjory says that the bad thing about her son, Paul, living with her is that ...
 - she has to spend more money on food.
 - she doesn't get a chance to be on her own.
 - Paul doesn't want to be independent.
 - Paul doesn't look after her.
- The presenter finishes the podcast by saying that ...
 - young adults living at home can often be good for everybody.
 - parents shouldn't have to support their grown-up children.
 - financial problems aren't the main reason that young adults live at home.
 - young adults who live at home should always pay rent.

- 3 Ⓢ 4.09 Listen again and complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the podcast.

- Twenty years ago, a young adult living at home was thought to be a social or economic
- Tracey has never wanted to
- Chris isn't paying his parents any rent, so he is some money.
- Marjory says that her son, Paul, can't afford his own place because he's at the moment.

- 4 Ⓢ 4.09 Listen again and write *true* or *false* for sentences 1–4. Explain your answers.

- Attitudes to young adults living at home have changed over the years.
.....
.....
- Tracey would spend about the same amount of money if she had her own flat.
.....
.....
- Chris thinks his parents treat him suitably for a person of his age.
.....
.....
- Marjory thinks there are benefits to having her son living with her.
.....
.....



Wuthering Heights - Kate Bush (Worksheet)

Listen to the song and click on the 4 incorrect words in **Verse 1**, **Pre-chorus 1**, **Verse 2** and **Pre-chorus 2**. Then, write the right words below:

Verse 1: _____
Pre-chorus 1: _____

Verse 2: _____
Pre-chorus 2: _____

LYRICS:

[Verse 1]

Out on the wiley, windy moors
 We'd roll and dance in green
 You had a temper like my jealousy
 Too hot, too greedy
 How could you leave me
 When I needed to possess you?
 I hated you, I loved you too

[Pre-Chorus 1]

Bad dreams in the night
 They told me I was going to win the fight
 Leave behind my wuthering, wuthering
 Wuthering Heights

[Chorus]

Heathcliff, it's me, Cathy
 I've come home, I'm so cold
 Let me in your window
 Heathcliff, it's me, Cathy
 I've come home, I'm so cold
 Let me in your window

[Verse 2]

Ooh, it gets sad, it gets lonely
 On the other side from you
 I pine a lot, I find the lot
 Falls through without you
 I'm coming back, love, cruel Heathcliff
 My one dream, my only master

[Pre-Chorus 2]

Too long I roam in the night
 I'm coming back to his home to put it right
 I'm coming home to wuthering, wuthering
 Wuthering Heights

Repeat [Chorus]

[Bridge]

Ooh, let me have it!
 Let me grab your soul away
 Ooh, let me have it!
 Let me grab your soul away
 You know it's me, Cathy!

Repeat [Chorus]

Heathcliff, it's me, Cathy
 I've come home, I'm so cold...

Feelings

Match the adjectives in the box below to the feelings in the movie *Inside Out*.
Then underline the right adjective in the sentences.

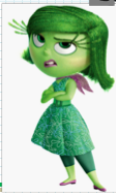


a afraid ● alarmed ● annoyed ● bitter ● blue ● cheerful ● cross ● delighted
depressed ● eager ● envious ● ecstatic ● frightened ● furious ● glad ● gloomy
grumpy ● homesick ● irritated ● miserable ● nasty ● scary ● sick ● upset ● worried

Joy



Disgust



Fear



Anger



Sad



- Mary was a **nasty** / **cheerful** / **gloomy** person who started rumours about all kinds of people.
- I'm **irritated** / **eager** / **upset** to show you my new laptop. I love it. It's amazing!
- Mum was so **delighted** / **homesick** / **cross** with me when she saw that my room was really untidy.
- Karl is always **envious** / **afraid** / **grumpy** in the morning. He doesn't like talking to anybody.
- Rainy days make many people feel **blue** / **furious** / **scary**.
- I have felt **alarmed** / **cross** / **homesick** since she moved out. I miss my friends and my old house.
- Erin felt **ecstatic** / **gloomy** / **frightened** when she split up with her boyfriend.
- I'm really **worried** / **miserable** / **cheerful** about my exams results. The last one was so hard!
- My friend is **depressed** / **envious** / **eager** of my success. She always wants to be the best!
- Tom was absolutely **upset** / **delighted** / **worried** with my birthday present. He smiled and thanked.
- Ann felt **delighted** / **annoyed** / **sick** when she heard her brother shouting while she was studying.
- The little boy feels **depressed** / **grumpy** / **glad** because his dog has just died.
- This morning my boss was **ecstatic** / **frightened** / **irritated** when I arrived late again.
- Dishonest people make me feel **blue** / **sick** / **gloomy**.
- People in Paris are really **bitter** / **alarmed** / **glad** with the terrorist attacks.

