

Self Portrait

Objectives	Grammar : have : auxiliary or main verb
	Vocabulary: personality (adjectives – phrases – idioms)



What Is Your Personality?

A. PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

1. Are you?

- A perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished.
- Someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare.
- A bit disorganized and forgetful.
- Someone who **puts things off** until the last minute.

2. Imagine you have bought a piece of furniture that requires assembly. Which of these are you more likely to do?

- Check that you have all the items and the tools you need before you start.
- Carefully read the instructions and follow them **to the letter**.
- Quickly read through the instructions to get the basic idea of what you have to do.
- Start assembling it right away. Check the instructions only if you **get stuck**.

3. Before you go on holiday, which of these do you do?

- Plan every detail of your holiday.
- Put together** a rough itinerary, but make sure you leave yourself plenty of free time.
- Get an idea of what kinds of things you can do, but do not make a decision until you get there.
- Book the holiday at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.

B. FACTS OR IDEAS

1. You need to give a friend directions to your house in the country. Do you..?

- Write down a list of detailed directions.
- Give them the postcode and expect them to use a GPS.
- Give through directions.
- Draw a simple map showing only the basic directions.

2. When you go shopping at the supermarket, do you?

- Always go down the same aisles in the same order.
- Carefully check prices and compare products.
- Buy whatever **catches your eye**.
- Go round** a different way each time, according to what you want to buy.

C. HEAD OR HEART

1. **If an argument starts when you are with friends do you...?**
 - a. Face it **head-on** and say what you think.
 - b. Try to find a solution yourself.
 - c. Try to keep everyone happy.
 - d. Do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings.
2. **Imagine you had the choice between two flats to rent. Would you...?**
 - a. Write down what your ideal flat would be like and then see which one was the most similar.
 - b. Make a list of the pros and cons of each one.
 - c. Just go with **your gut feeling**.
 - d. Consider carefully how each flat would suit the other people living with you.
3. **Imagine a friend of yours started going out with someone new, and they asked you for your opinion. If you really didn't like the person, would you...?**
 - a. Tell them exactly what you thought.
 - b. Be honest, but as tactful as possible.
 - c. Try to avoid answering the question directly.
 - d. Tell a **white lie**.

D. INTROVERT OR EXTRAVERT

1. **You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?**
 - a. Say hardly anything.
 - b. Say a little less than most people.
 - c. Talk a lot.
 - d. Do nearly all the talking.
2. **When you meet a new group of people do you..?**
 - a. Try to stay with people you already know.
 - b. Have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going.
 - c. Try to get to know as many people as possible.
 - d. Just enjoy yourself.
3. **If your phone rings while you are in the middle of something, do you...?**
 - a. Ignore it and continue with what you're doing.
 - b. Answer it quickly, but say you'll call back.
 - c. Have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short.
 - d. Welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat.

Now find out which type you are for each section

A: more a and b = **planner**
more c and d = **spontaneous**

C: more a and b = **head**
more c and d = **heart**

B: more a and b = **facts**
more c and d = **ideas**

D: more a and b = **introvert**
more c and d = **extrovert**

Find out which category you fit into and read the description of your personality. Compare with your partner. How accurate were the descriptions of your personalities?

Vocabulary

Adjectives:

Circle the correct word.

1. Emily doesn't need any help _ she's very *conscientious* / *gentle* / *self sufficient*.
2. I don't like my boss much. He can be very **bright** / **sarcastic** / **steady**.
3. She's a really **conscientious** / **spontaneous** / **sympathetic** student, so she attends all her lectures.
4. My father is great at household repairs because he's very **resourceful** / **sarcastic** / **straightforward**.
5. The doctor was quite **self-sufficient** / **spontaneous** / **thorough** and examined the patient carefully.
6. I had a terrible day at work, but my husband wasn't very **determined** / **steady** / **sympathetic**.
7. My grandmother was a **bright** / **gentle** / **thorough** woman who was kind to everyone.
8. My best friend is very **determined** / **resourceful** / **straightforward**; there's nothing complicated about her.

Phrases:

Complete the phrases with the verbs from the list in the right form

Change refuse seem take (x2) tend

1. My father _____ to avoid conflict. He never argues with my mother – he just leaves to the room.
2. I don't really like _____ risks, especially with money.
3. She makes life hard for herself because she _____ to compromise. Everything has to be perfect.
4. She's quite stubborn. She rarely _____ her mind even when she knows she's probably wrong.
5. I worry about my grandmother. She's so trusting that it would be easy for people to _____ advantage of her.
6. On the surface he _____ self-confident, but deep down he's quite insecure.

With a partner look at the test *What's Your Personality?* And try to work out the meaning of the highlighted phrasal verbs. Then complete the following sentences

1. We followed your directions to _____, so we didn't get lost.
2. Maria got _____ on a question, so she couldn't finish her homework.
3. It's best to put _____ a list of points for discussion before you hold a meeting.
4. The jacket in the window caught _____, so I went into the shop to try it on.
5. It wasn't easy to go _____ the exhibition because there were so many people.
6. The gambler went with his g _____ and put all his money on the same horse.
7. A good manager faces problems h _____ in order to solve them as quickly as possible.

8. My flatmate always _____ on doing the washing up until there aren't any clean plate left.
9. I didn't want to hurt my sister's feelings, so I told her a _____ about her new dress.

Idioms:

Match the bold idioms 1 – 6 to their meaning A – F

Idioms	Meanings	Answers
1. My brother-in-law is very down to earth .	A. He's unfriendly and he never shows his emotions.	1. + ...
2. Mum's got a heart of gold .	B. She's incredibly kind to everyone she meets.	2. + ...
3. My boss is a bit cold fish .	C. He's so annoying – he's always taking my things.	3. + ...
4. My brother's a real pain in the neck .	D. I can always persuade him to give me extra pocket money.	4. + ...
5. Dad's a soft touch .	E. He gets angry very easily.	5. + ...
6. My uncle has a very quick temper .	F. He's very sensible and practical.	6. + ...

Grammar: Have: auxiliary or main verb?

have as a main verb

- We **have** a large extended family.
Do you **have** any money on you?
She **has** a really bad cold at the moment.
- He **doesn't have** lunch at home.
I'm **having** problems with my Wi-fi.
- Do we really **have to** spend Christmas with your parents again?
- We're going to **have** the kitchen **repainted** next week.
I **had** my eyes **tested** when I got my new glasses.
Where do you **have** your hair **cut**?

When *have* is a **main verb**, we use auxiliary verbs, e.g. *be* or *do*, to make questions and negatives. We don't usually contract *have* when it is a main verb.

- We use *have* as a main verb for possession.
have with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses.
• *have* is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or illnesses.
- We use *have* + object as a main verb for actions and experiences, e.g. *have a bath, a drink, a chat, a problem*, etc.
have with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
- We use *have to* as a main verb to express obligation, especially obligation imposed by others, and rules and regulations.
- We use *have* as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

have as an auxiliary verb

- How many children **have** you **got**? I've **got** three, two boys and a girl.
They **haven't got** much money.
- I **haven't** the time to go to the bank.
- I've **got to** go now – I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- They've **been** married for 15 years.
How long **has** Anna **been going** out with James?
- She'll **have** finished lunch in a few minutes so you can phone her then.
I want to **have** started a family by the time I'm 30.
If I **hadn't** taken a taxi, I wouldn't **have** arrived in time.

When *have* is an auxiliary verb, we make questions by inverting *have* and the subject, and negatives with *haven't* / *hasn't*. *have* as an auxiliary verb is often contracted to 've / 's; *had* is contracted to 'd.

- We often use *have got* for possession. The meaning is exactly the same as *have*.
• *have* here is an auxiliary verb.
• *have got* has a present meaning. We normally use *had* for the past, not *had got*.
• *have got* is very common in informal English.
- In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like *I haven't time*, *I haven't a clue*.
- We use *have got to* to express obligation, especially in informal English.
• *have got to* is normally used for a specific obligation rather than a general or repeated obligation. Compare:
I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)
- We use *have* as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
- We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g. the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

Look at the groups of sentences 1 – 4. Answer the three questions for each group.

- ✓ Are all the options possible?
- ✓ Is there any difference in meaning or register?
- ✓ Is 'have' a main verb or an auxiliary verb?

1. I **haven't got** time |
I **don't have** time | to see my family often.
I **haven't** time |
2. I've **been making** loads of food. | We're having a family dinner tonight.
I've **made** loads of food. |
3. **Have** we **got** to | dress up for the party, or is it just family?
Do we **have** to |
4. I've **had** a portrait **painted** | of our children.
I've **painted** a portrait |

Circle the correct words or phrases. In some sentences two answers are correct.

1. Some friends of ours *had* / *had got* / *have had* a nasty car accident last night.
2. She can't call her husband because she *doesn't have* / *hasn't* / *hasn't got* her mobile.
3. *Did you have* / *had you* / *have you got* a good time at your nephew's wedding.
4. Why are going to be late? *Have you* / *do you have* / *have you got* to go to the doctor's?
5. We *had* / *had got* / *have got* our TV repaired last week, but it still doesn't work.
6. If she *had* / *have* / *had had* a coffee, she wouldn't have fallen asleep in the meeting!
7. I didn't *have to* / *hadn't got to* / *hadn't to* wear a uniform when I went to school.
8. The boss *didn't have* / *hadn't* / *won't have* heard the news yet because he's been off sick.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. They couldn't go to the concert because they _____ tickets.
2. Jessica doesn't need a company car because she _____ travel for her job.
3. This is a great car, Alex. How long _____ you _____ it?
4. Let's take a taxi. We _____ time to walk.
5. I can't lend my bike. I _____ it repaired at the moment.
6. Ben doesn't know everyone yet. He _____ working in our office for very long.
7. Welcome to the UK. _____ you _____ a good flight?

8. I'll give you a lift. What time _____ you _____
to be at the airport?
-

Your personality is

PLANNER + FACTS + HEAD + INTROVERT = REALIST

How you see yourself mature, stable, conscientious

What you are like loyal, straightforward, good at meeting deadlines, respect facts and rules, can be obsessed with schedules, critical of others, may not have faith in other people's abilities

PLANNER + FACTS + HEAD + EXTROVERT = SUPERVISOR

How you see yourself stable, practical, sociable

What you are like natural organizer and administrator, irritated when people don't follow procedures, other people find you bossy

PLANNER + FACTS + HEART + INTROVERT = NURTURER

How you see yourself gentle, conscientious, mature

What you are like caring, may have trouble making decisions that could hurt others, tend to avoid conflict, others may take advantage of you

PLANNER + FACTS + HEART + EXTROVERT = PROVIDER

How you see yourself sympathetic, easy-going, steady

What you are like warm, caring, traditional, tend to avoid conflict, not afraid to express your beliefs

PLANNER + IDEAS + HEAD + INTROVERT = MASTERMIND

How you see yourself logical, thorough, bright

What you are like efficient, independent, rarely change your mind, critical of those who don't understand you

PLANNER + IDEAS + HEAD + EXTROVERT = LEADER

How you see yourself bright, independent, logical

What you are like organized, good at solving large-scale problems, can be critical and aggressive

PLANNER + IDEAS + HEART + INTROVERT = COUNSELLOR

How you see yourself gentle, peaceful, cautious

What you are like relaxed and creative, deeply private, can be difficult to get to know

PLANNER + IDEAS + HEART + EXTROVERT = MENTOR

How you see yourself intelligent, outgoing, sensitive

What you are like articulate, warm, lively, extremely sensitive to people's needs, may become overbearing

SPONTANEOUS + FACTS + HEAD + INTROVERT = RESOLVER

How you see yourself understanding, stable, easy-going

What you are like independent, rational, good at finding solutions, natural risk taker, enjoy an adrenaline rush, often focus on short-term results, sometimes lose sight of the bigger picture

SPONTANEOUS + FACTS + HEAD + EXTROVERT = GO-GETTER

How you see yourself inventive, enthusiastic, determined, alert

What you are like resourceful, tough-minded, may become frustrated by routines and constraints

SPONTANEOUS + FACTS + HEART + INTROVERT = PEACEMAKER

How you see yourself steady, gentle, sympathetic

What you are like sensitive to the feelings of others and the world around you, can be self-critical, often difficult to get to know

SPONTANEOUS + FACTS + HEART + EXTROVERT = PERFORMER

How you see yourself enthusiastic, sociable, sensitive

What you are like fun-loving, outgoing, often a good motivator, can be unreliable

SPONTANEOUS + IDEAS + HEAD + INTROVERT = STRATEGIST

How you see yourself bright, logical, individualistic

What you are like quiet, easy-going, intellectually curious, logical, may be critical or sarcastic, can be insensitive to the emotional needs of others

SPONTANEOUS + IDEAS + HEAD + EXTROVERT = BIG THINKER

How you see yourself talkative, curious, logical, self-sufficient

What you are like ingenious, bored by routine, can be rude, rebellious, critical of others

SPONTANEOUS + IDEAS + HEART + INTROVERT = IDEALIST

How you see yourself bright, forgiving, curious

What you are like generally easy-going, flexible, can be stubborn, may refuse to compromise

SPONTANEOUS + IDEAS + HEART + EXTROVERT = INNOVATOR

How you see yourself imaginative, sociable, sympathetic

What you are like energetic, sensitive, creative, sometimes illogical, rebellious, unfocused