

Class 2

I. Grammar. Continuous tenses.

Времена группы Continuous также называют Progressive Tenses -продолженным или длительным временем. Сказуемое в Continuous tense обозначает действие, происходящее (длящееся) в определенный момент времени. Этот момент может быть ясен из контекста или обозначен маркерами – наречиями, точным указанием промежутка времени (часами), другим действием и привлечением внимания к происходящему действию. К маркерам относятся: now, right now, at the moment, currently, still, gradually; указание периода времени – from (3 p.m.) till (4p.m.), whole (morning, evening, etc); придаточные предложения с союзами when, while; привлечение внимания - Look! Listen! Be attentive! You may watch....

Past	Present	Future (optionally)
Утвердительные предложения		
was/were + Ving	am/ is/ are +Ving	will be + Ving
Отрицательные предложения		
wasn't / weren't + Ving	am not/ isn't/ aren't +Ving	won't be + Ving
Вопросительные предложения		
Was/were +S+ Ving?	am/ is/ are + S + Ving?	Will + S + be Ving?

Примеры глаголов, не употребляющихся в Continuous

Чувство/восприятие

to feel – чувствовать
to hear – слышать
to see – видеть
to smell – чувствовать запах
to taste – пробовать (на вкус)

Мнение / Мышление

to believe – верить
to consider – полагать, считать
to doubt – сомневаться
to suppose – предполагать
to think – думать
to forget – забывать
to know – знать
to notice – замечать
to remember – помнить
to understand – понимать
to seem – казаться

Эмоции/желания

to dislike – испытывать неприязнь
to fear – бояться
to hate – ненавидеть
to hope – надеяться
to like – любить, нравиться
to love – любить
to prefer – предпочитать
to want – хотеть

Бытие, состояние, обладание

to contain – содержать в себе
to measure – измерять
to weigh – весить
to have - иметь, обладать
to belong – принадлежать
to own – владеть
to be (и составные именные сказуемые с be)
– быть, находиться

Task 1. Change the tense of the sentence using the information in the brackets. Make necessary changes.

- 1) My father works in the garden every day. (right now)
- 2) We study English with pleasure. (for the whole morning yesterday)
- 3) I read books in Psychology with pleasure and professional interest. (tomorrow from 3 to 6 pm)
- 4) Personal attitude changes in response to learning and upbringing. (constantly)

- 5) A person's sense of self develops due to self-assessment and introspection (самоанализ). (gradually)
- 6) He improves his English. (day by day)
- 7) Chemical reactions go on in every living organism. (all the time without ever stopping)
- 8) We discussed the client's attitude to the situation yesterday. (when my assistant came in)
- 9) The client draw pictures last visit. (while the psychologist was analyzing the results of the previous test)
- 10) The scientists perform researches rather often. (at the moment)
- 11) Psychologists conduct testing of clients. (You may watch how....)

Task 2. Tell what you were doing (are doing, will be doing) at the particular time period
 Yesterday – from 5 to 6 am; from 7 to 8 am; from 2 to 4 pm; from 6 to 8 pm; from 10 to 11 pm.

Today – right now ;

Tomorrow - from 2 to 4 pm; from 6 to 8 pm; from 10 to 11 pm.

II. Vocabulary training

Task 3. Answer the questions using the correct word from the list: *perception, personality, coping strategies, intentional efforts, inherited, personality development, social environment, ability to interact.*

1. What process involves both our genetics and environment?
2. What do we call a set of habits, traits, and reactions of a person to life events?
3. What helps to deal with difficulties and control emotions?
4. What do we call actions done on purpose to reach a goal?
5. What is the collective term for the family, society and culture which influence a personality?
6. What do we call traits passed down from our parents?
7. What is the name for the ability to communicate and work well with others?
8. What is the ability to see, feel, and understand the world around us?

Task 4. Complete the sentences using the information from the text:

1. Personality refers to _____.
2. Personality development occurs _____.
3. Many factors influence personality, such as _____.
4. Temperament is determined by _____.
5. Character is influenced by _____.
6. Parents may encourage children to be _____.
7. Personality development results in _____.
8. The emotional aspect of personality includes _____.
9. Cognitive development helps improve _____.
10. Moral development affects how we _____.
11. A strong sense of self is important for _____.
12. Social skills are necessary to _____.
13. The ability to cope with emotions helps _____.
14. Logical reasoning helps us make _____.

15. Personality is the sum of _____.

III. Summary.

Task 5. Work in pairs. There are 8 aspects that can describe any personality. This abstract presents 4 of them. Divide the passages between 2 students, read them and try to explain the main idea of the passage to the neighbor (in Russian or in English). Say how these aspects are presented in your personality.

Machiavellianism

Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527) was a philosopher known for his theory of political control, advocating the philosophy of 'ends justify means.' («Цель оправдывает средства»). Machiavellianism (Mach) assesses an individual's practical approach, emotional distance from others, and belief in justifying means for ends. Those people who show high Mach scores in tests have the tendency to manipulate others and achieve their goals by any means. Those people who show low Mach scores are more easily persuaded, empathic, and interpersonally oriented.

Locus of Control

People with internal locus of control are sure that most of the events are within their control. They are independent in setting goals and choosing particular actions. People with external locus of control avoid decision-making and sometimes escape from the activities if no one controls them.

Self Esteem

Self-esteem refers to the feeling of self-respect. It shows the degree of self-confidence and belief that one has in his/her capabilities. People with high self-esteem believe that they have the ability to take up challenging jobs, they perform better and have higher job satisfaction. They do not worry about other people's opinion about themselves. On the other hand, people with low self-esteem are more sensitive to external influences.

Introversion and Extroversion

Introversion and extroversion denote a person's sociability and interpersonal orientation. Introverts have a world inside them and open up in front of others with difficulty. They like to speak less. Both introverts and extroverts have different career orientations and require different organizational environments to maximize their performance. Extroverts are more likely to perform well in jobs that require a lot of interaction with others. In contrast, introverts are more likely to do well at jobs that require analytical skills.

For more read: <https://getuplearn.com/blog/types-of-personality/>