

ADEPT ENGLISH FOR THE FRANCOPHONE STUDENT

Intermediate & Proficiency

*Thoughtful/perceptive/obsessive/inspirational/over-ambitious / conscientious/obstinate/
Neurotic/open-minded/prejudiced/ apathetic/insensitive/solitary/rebellious/mature/ inquisitive*

Find a word in the box above to describe someone who:

1. notices things quickly and understands situations and people's feelings well.
2.has an unreasonable dislike of a thing or a group of people.
3.is not interested or willing to make the effort to do anything.
4.is determined not to change their ideas, behaviour or opinions.
5.deliberately disobeys people in authority or rules of behaviour.
6.spends a lot of time alone because they like being alone.
7.is unreasonably anxious or afraid.
8.is someone willing to consider or accept other people's ideas or opinion

How much do you know about yourself?

Read about the different types of people in the Myers-Briggs test below. Mark your position on each scale to work out your profile, e.g. ENTJ.

Read the BBC radio program below and questions.

answer the questions

1. What does the Myers-Briggs Test Indicator do?
2. Who uses it?
3. Do you think this type of test can be useful? Why/Why not?

It was created by a mother and daughter team, neither of whom were trained as psychologists, yet today it is the world's most widely used personality indicator, used by leading companies like Shell, Procter and Gamble, Vodafone and the BBC. In a BBC radio programme, Mariella Frostrup tells the story of The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), created by Katherine Briggs and her daughter Isabel Briggs Myers. Participants are asked a series of questions intended to reveal information about their thinking, problem-solving and communication styles. At the end of the process each participant is handed one of sixteen four-letter acronyms which describes their 'type'. ENTPs are extrovert inventors, ISTJS are meticulous nit-pickers. Mariella finds out what type she is - will it change the way she works?

Read about the different types of people in the Myers-Briggs test below. Mark your position on each scale to work out your profile, e.g. ENTJ.

Choose one and write the letter

I-Introvert E-Extrovert

Introvert= Enjoys spending time alone. Tends to think first, act later

Extrovert = Finds being with others relaxing. Tends to act first and think later.

T- Thinker..... F-Feeler

Thinker =Makes decisions using objectivity and logic.

Feeler =Decides by listening to their own and others' feelings.

N- Intuition..... S- Sensing

Intuition=likes to change things and find their own solutions to problems. Looks to the future and tends towards idealism

Sensing=uses the practical information around them to solve problem. Enjoys the present and tends towards realism.

J-judging P- perceiving

Judging=Approaches life in a structured way, making plans and organizing things

Perceiving=finds structure limiting likes to keep their options open and go with the flow

ISTJ Responsible, sincere, analytical, reserved, realistic, systematic. Hardworking and trustworthy with sound practical judgment.	ISFJ Warm, considerate, gentle, responsible, pragmatic, thorough. Devoted caretakers who enjoy being helpful to others.	INFJ Idealistic, organized, insightful, dependable, compassionate, gentle. Seek harmony and cooperation, enjoy intellectual stimulation.	INTJ Innovative, independent, strategic, logical, reserved, insightful. Driven by their own original ideas to achieve improvements.
ISTP Action-oriented, logical, analytical, spontaneous, reserved, independent. Enjoy adventure, skilled at understanding how mechanical things work.	ISFP Gentle, sensitive, nurturing, helpful, flexible, realistic. Seek to create a personal environment that is both beautiful and practical.	INFP Sensitive, creative, idealistic, perceptive, caring, loyal. Value inner harmony and personal growth, focus on dreams and possibilities.	INTP Intellectual, logical, precise, reserved, flexible, imaginative. Original thinkers who enjoy speculation and creative problem solving.
ESTP Outgoing, realistic, action-oriented, curious, versatile, spontaneous. Pragmatic problem solvers and skillful negotiators.	ESFP Playful, enthusiastic, friendly, spontaneous, tactful, flexible. Have strong common sense, enjoy helping people in tangible ways.	ENFP Enthusiastic, creative, spontaneous, optimistic, supportive, playful. Value inspiration, enjoy starting new projects, see potential in others.	ENTP Inventive, enthusiastic, strategic, enterprising, inquisitive, versatile. Enjoy new ideas and challenges, value inspiration.
ESTJ Efficient, outgoing, analytical, systematic, dependable, realistic. Like to run the show and get things done in an orderly fashion.	ESFJ Friendly, outgoing, reliable, conscientious, organized, practical. Seek to be helpful and please others, enjoy being active and productive.	ENFJ Caring, enthusiastic, idealistic, organized, diplomatic, responsible. Skilled communicators who value connection with people.	ENTJ Strategic, logical, efficient, outgoing, ambitious, independent. Effective organizers of people and long-range planners.

Find your personality from the chat. Use the adjectives to make a short presentation about yourself confidently

WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY TYPE?



PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

- Are you...?
 - a perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished
 - someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare
 - a little disorganized and forgetful
 - someone who puts things off until the last minute
- Imagine you have bought a piece of furniture that requires assembly (e.g., a wardrobe or a cabinet). 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.
- Before you go on vacation, which of these do you do?
 - Plan every detail of your vacation.
 - 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 not make a decision until you get there.
 - Book the vacation at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.



HEADS OR HEARTS

- If an argument starts when you are with friends, do you...?
 - face it head on and say what you think
 - try to find a solution yourself
 - try to keep everyone happy
 - do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings
- Imagine you had the choice between two apartments to rent. Would you...?
 - write down what your ideal apartment would be like and then see which one was the most similar
 - make a list of the pros and cons of each one
 - just go with your gut feeling
 - consider carefully how each apartment would affect other members of your family
- 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...?
 - tell them exactly what you thought
 - be honest, but as tactful as possible
 - try to avoid answering the question directly
 - tell a "white lie"



FACTS OR IDEAS

- Communication** *What can you see? p.118*
Which option best describes what you wrote down?
 - It's basically a list of what appears in the picture.
 - It tells the story of what's happening in the picture.
 - It tries to explain what the picture means.
 - It's a lot of ideas that the picture made you think of.
- You need to give a friend directions to your house. Do you...?
 - write down a list of detailed directions
 - send a link to a website that provides directions
 - give rough directions
 - draw a simple map showing only the basic directions
- 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 around a different way each time, according to what you want to buy



EXTROVERT OR INTROVERT

- You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?
 - say hardly anything
 - say a little less than most people
 - talk a lot
 - do nearly all the talking
- When you meet a new group of people, do you...?
 - try to stay with people you already know
 - have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going
 - try to get to know as many people as possible
 - just try to enjoy yourself
- If the phone rings while you are in the middle of something, do you...?
 - ignore it and continue with what you're doing
 - answer it quickly, but say you'll call back
 - have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short
 - welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat

1B WHAT CAN YOU SEE? Students A + B

Look at the picture below. Write down on a piece of paper what you see. Allow yourself about 30 seconds for this.



◀ p.8 and continue choosing your answers.

1B WHO AM I? Students A + B

- a For each section, find out which personality type you are.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 more a and b = planner | 3 more a and b = head |
| more c and d = spontaneous | more c and d = heart |
| 2 more a and b = facts | 4 more a and b = introvert |
| more c and d = ideas | more c and d = extrovert |
- b With your four types, find out which of the categories below you fit into. Then read the description of your personality type.
- c Now find out what your partner's personality type is, and read the description.

BIG THINKER = Spontaneous + Ideas + Heart + Extrovert

How they see themselves talkative, curious, logical, self-sufficient

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

COUNSELOR = Planner + Ideas + Heart + Introvert

How they see themselves gentle, peaceful, cautious

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

GO-GETTER = Spontaneous + Facts + Head + Extrovert

How they see themselves inventive, enthusiastic, determined, alert

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

IDEALIST = Spontaneous + Ideas + Heart + Introvert

How they see themselves bright, forgiving, curious

What they are like generally easygoing, flexible, can be stubborn, may refuse to compromise

INNOVATOR = Spontaneous + Ideas + Heart + Extrovert

How they see themselves imaginative, sociable, sympathetic

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

LEADER = Planner + Ideas + Head + Extrovert

How they see themselves bright, independent, logical

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

MASTERMIND = Planner + Ideas + Head + Introvert

How they see themselves logical, thorough, bright

What they are like efficient, independent, rarely change their minds, critical of those who don't understand them

MENTOR = Planner + Ideas + Heart + Extrovert

How they see themselves intelligent, outgoing, sensitive

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

NURTURER = Planner + Facts + Heart + Introvert

How they see themselves gentle, conscientious, mature

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

PEACEMAKER = Spontaneous + Facts + Heart + Introvert

How they see themselves steady, gentle, sympathetic,

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

PERFORMER = Spontaneous + Facts + Heart + Extrovert

How they see themselves enthusiastic, sociable, sensitive

What they are like fun-loving, outgoing, often good motivators, can be unreliable

PROVIDER = Planner + Facts + Heart + Extrovert

How they see themselves sympathetic, easygoing, steady

What they are like warm, caring, traditional, tend to avoid conflict, not afraid to express their beliefs

REALIST = Planner + Facts + Head + Introvert

How they see themselves mature, stable, conscientious

What they 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

RESOLVER = Spontaneous + Facts + Head + Introvert

How they see themselves understanding, stable, easygoing

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

STRATEGIST = Spontaneous + Ideas + Head + Introvert

How they see themselves bright, logical, individualistic

What they are like quiet, easygoing, intellectually curious, logical, may be critical or sarcastic, can be insensitive to the emotional needs of others

SUPERVISOR = Planner + Facts + Head + Extrovert

How they see themselves stable, practical, sociable

What they are like natural organizers and administrators, irritated when people don't follow procedures, other people find them bossy

C - What do the following expressions mean?

- ✓ sweeping generalisers
- ✓ detail-obsessed nit-pickers
- ✓ obsessive planners
- ✓ last-minute deadline junkies
- ✓ recharge your batteries
- ✓ flat-pack furniture

How do you like to recharge your batteries at the end of the day?

- a) I go out for a nice meal.
- b) I stay at home and reads a book.
- c) I watch TV and goes to bed

If you have ever had the opportunity to put together any flat-pack furniture, how did you go about it?

- a) I always follow the instructions carefully.
- b) I find the whole process infuriating, so I don't buy flat-pack furniture.
- c) I tend to lose the instructions and the parts.

If you imagine that a friend of yours gives you a call and says, 'I've just been burgled.' What would you do? What would your reaction be?

- a) First, I would ask her friend how I was feeling.
- b) First, I would be concerned about the practicalities, then I would ask about feelings.
- c) I would only ask about the practical details.

4 How do you go about doing the food shopping?

- a) I generally keep a careful list of all the things I need then I buy it all online.
- b) I hate internet shopping, so I go to the supermarket once a week.
- c) I buy most of her food on the internet, but I don't use a list so I forget things.

Look at the idioms in bold and try to work out the meanings.

1. He's a bit of a **yes-man**. He agrees with anything the boss says.
2. Apparently, the new engineer knows what he's doing. He's a real **whiz kid**.
3. She knows everything about everyone. She's the office **busybody**.
4. 4 There is never a quiet moment with Kate. She's a real **chatterbox**.
5. S It was very annoying of him. Sometimes Joe could be a real **pain in the neck**.

6. She is a **dark horse**. I didn't know she had written a novel.
7. He's had plenty of experience. He's an **old hand** at the job .
8. My grandmother has the same routine every day. She's very **set in her ways**.
9. Jack has always been a bit of a rebel. He's the **black sheep** of the family.
10. I'm glad we've invited Sinead. She's always the **life and soul of the party**.

Exercise

Which of the idioms above would you use in the following situations?

1. You have suggested a new way of working, but your colleague is reluctant to change the way he does things.
2. You feel sure that you can trust the person you have asked to do a job because he has a lot of experience.
3. Your friend loves talking.
4. You discover that your colleague is the lead singer in a successful band. She has never mentioned it.
5. You have to complete your tax return by tomorrow. You hate doing it.
6. Your young nephew shows you how to play a new computer game. He has already applied to work as a game developer with Nintendo.
7. Your postman is always asking questions about your private life.
8. You always invite your sister when you're having a party, because she makes people laugh.

Reading and Comprehension

Hiawatha the Unifier

And so, the five tribes came together at the place of the great council fire, by the shores of a large and tranquil lake where the wild men from the north had not yet penetrated. The people waited for Hiawatha one day, two days, three days. On the fourth day his gleaming-white magic canoe appeared, floating, gliding above the mists. Hiawatha sat in the stern guiding the mystery canoe, while in the bow was his only child, his daughter.

The sachems, elders, and wise men of the tribes stood at the water's edge to greet the Great Upholder. Hiawatha and his daughter stepped ashore. He greeted all he met as brothers and spoke to each in his own language.

Suddenly there came an awesome noise, a noise like the rushing of a hundred rivers, like the beating of a thousand giant wings. Fearfully the people looked upward. Out of the clouds, circling lower and lower, flew the great mystery bird of the heavens, a hundred times as big as the largest eagles, and whenever he beat his wings, he made the sound of a thousand thunderclaps. While the people cowered, Hiawatha and his daughter stood unmoved. Then the Great Upholder laid his hands upon his daughter's head in blessing, after which she said calmly, "Farewell, my father." She seated herself between the wings of the mystery bird, who spiraled upwards and upwards into the clouds and at last disappeared into the great vault of the sky.

The people watched in awe, but Hiawatha, stunned with grief, sank to the ground and covered himself with the robe of a panther. Three days he sat thus in silence, and none dared approach him. The people wondered whether he had given his only child to the manitous above as a sacrifice for the deliverance of his people. But the Great Upholder would never tell them, would never speak of his daughter or of the mystery bird who had carried her away.

After having mourned for three days Hiawatha rose on the morning the fourth and purified himself in the cold, clear waters of the lake. Then he asked the great council to assemble. When the sachems, elders, and wise men had seated themselves in a circle around the sacred fire, Hiawatha came before them and said:

What is past is past; it is the present and the future which concern us. My children, listen well, for these are my last words to you. My time among you is drawing to the end.

My children, war, fear, and disunity have brought you from your villages to this sacred council fire. Facing a common danger, and fearing for the lives of your families, you have yet drifted apart, each tribe thinking and acting only for itself. Remember how I took you from one small band and nursed you up into many nations. You must reunite now and act as one. No tribe alone can withstand our savage enemies, who care nothing about the eternal law, who sweep upon us like the storms of winter, spreading death and destruction everywhere.

My children, listen well. Remember that you are brothers, that the downfall of one means the downfall of all. You must have one fire, one pipe, one war club.

Hiawatha motioned to the five tribal firekeepers to unite their fires with the big sacred council fire, and they did so. Then the Great Upholder sprinkled sacred tobacco upon the glowing embers so that its sweet fragrance enveloped the wise men sitting in the circle. He said:

Onondagas, you are a tribe of mighty warriors. Your strength is like that of a giant pine tree whose roots spread far and deep so that it can withstand any storm. Be you the protectors. You shall be the first nation.

Oneida, your men are famous for their wisdom. Be you the counselors of the tribes. You shall be the second nation. Seneca, you are swift of foot and persuasive in speech. Your men are the greatest orators among the tribes. Be you the spokesmen. You shall be the third people.

Cayuga, you are the most cunning. You are the most skilled in the building and managing of canoes. Be you the guardians of our rivers. You shall be the fourth nation.

Mohawk, you are foremost in planting corn and beans and in building longhouses. Be you the nourishers.

You tribes must be like the five fingers of a warrior's hand joined in gripping the war club. Unite as one, and then your enemies will recoil before you back into the northern wastes from whence they came. Let my words sink deep into your hearts and minds. Retire now to take counsel among yourselves, and come to me tomorrow to tell me whether you I will follow my advice.

On the next morning the sachems and wise men of the five nations came to Hiawatha with the promise that they would from that day on be as one nation. Hiawatha rejoiced. He gathered up the dazzling white feathers which the great mystery bird of the sky had dropped and gave the plumes to the leaders of the assembled tribes. "By these feathers," he said, "you shall be known as the Ako-no-shu-ne, the Iroquois." Thus, with the help of Hiawatha, the Great Unifier, the mighty League of the Five Nations was born, and its tribes held sway undisturbed over all the land between the great river of the west and the great sea of the east.

The elders begged Hiawatha to become the chief sachem of the united tribes, but he told them: "This can never be, because I must leave you. Friends and brothers, choose the wisest women in your tribes to be the future clan mothers and peacemakers, let them turn any strife arising among you into friendship. Let your sachems be wise enough to go to such women for advice when there are disputes. Now I have finished speaking. Farewell."

At that moment there came to those assembled a sweet sound like the rush of rustling leaves and the song of innumerable birds. Hiawatha stepped into his white mystery canoe, and instead of gliding away on the waters of the lake, it rose slowly into the sky and disappeared into the clouds. Hiawatha was gone, but his teachings survive in the hearts of the people.

-Retold from Victorian sources.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1. Who were the five tribes that came together at the great council fire?**
 - a) Iroquois, Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga
 - b) Onondagas, Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga
 - c) Mohicans, Shawnee, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek
- 2. What mysterious event happened when Hiawatha arrived with his daughter?**
 - a) A thunderstorm
 - b) The appearance of a giant eagle
 - c) A hundred thunderclaps and the arrival of a mystery bird

3. **What did Hiawatha say to the tribes about their current situation?** a) "The past is unimportant; focus on the present and future."
b) "You are enemies; stay divided to face your enemies."
c) "Remember that you are brothers; unity is crucial for survival."
4. **How did Hiawatha symbolize the unity of the tribes?** a) By giving them sacred feathers
b) By uniting their fires and using sacred tobacco
c) By sharing his magic canoe with them
5. **What roles were assigned to each tribe in the confederacy?** a) Protectors, counselors, spokesmen, guardians, nourishers
b) Warriors, healers, hunters, farmers, builders
c) Chiefs, warriors, hunters, farmers, fishermen

Vocabulary:

6. **What does the term "sachems" refer to in the passage?**
a) Wise men and elders of the tribes
b) Canoes used for fishing
c) Sacred feathers worn by the leaders

Inference:

7. **Why did Hiawatha ask the tribes to unite?**
a) Because he wanted to form a powerful army
b) Because they were facing a common danger and needed to be strong together
c) Because he was afraid of the mystery bird in the sky

Reflection:

8. **What qualities or values are emphasized in Hiawatha's teachings?**
a) Unity, wisdom, strength, swiftness, cunning, nourishment
b) Isolation, competition, secrecy, arrogance
c) Independence, fear, rivalry, division

9. **What does the phrase "swept upon us like the storms of winter" suggest about the savage enemies?** a) They come slowly and predictably.
b) They come with force and unpredictability.
c) They avoid confrontation.
10. **Explain the significance of the term "Ako-no-shu-ne" given to the tribes by Hiawatha.** a) It means "United Nations" in their language.

- b) It symbolizes their newfound strength and power.
- c) It is a name for the mystery bird.

Critical Thinking:

11. Why do you think Hiawatha chose to leave the tribes and not become their chief sachem?

- a) He believed in the importance of self-governance.
- b) He wanted the tribes to choose their leaders wisely.
- c) He was afraid of the responsibility.

12. In your opinion, what role do you think Hiawatha's daughter played in the story, and why did she leave with the mystery bird?

- a) She symbolized sacrifice for the greater good.
- b) She represented the unity of the tribes.
- c) Her role is unclear, and the reason for her departure is a mystery.

Writing Prompt:

13. Imagine you are a member of one of the tribes present at the great council fire. Write a brief letter to a friend in another tribe describing the events that unfolded, Hiawatha's teachings, and how your tribe feels about the newly formed League of the Five Nations.

THE TRIUNE BRAIN

The first of our three brains to evolve is what scientists call the reptilian cortex. This brain sustains the elementary activities of animal survival such as respiration, adequate rest and a beating heart. We are not required to consciously “think” about these activities. The reptilian cortex also houses the “startle centre”, a mechanism that facilitates swift reactions to unexpected occurrences in our surroundings. That panicked lurch you experience when a door slams shut somewhere in the house, or the heightened awareness you feel when a twig cracks in a nearby bush while out on an evening stroll are both examples of the reptilian cortex at work. When it comes to our interaction with others, the reptilian brain offers up only the most basic impulses: aggression, mating, and territorial defence. There is no great difference, in this sense, between a crocodile defending its spot along the river and a turf war between two urban gangs.

Although the lizard may stake a claim to its habitat, it exerts total indifference toward the well-being of its young. Listen to the anguished squeal of a dolphin separated from its pod or witness the sight of elephants mourning their dead, however, and it is clear that a new development is at play. Scientists have identified this as the limbic cortex. Unique to mammals, the limbic cortex impels creatures to nurture their offspring by delivering feelings of tenderness and warmth to the parent when children are nearby. These same sensations also cause mammals to develop various types of social relations and kinship networks. When we are with others of “our kind” – be it at soccer practice, church, school or a nightclub – we experience positive sensations of togetherness, solidarity and comfort. If we spend too long away from these networks, then loneliness sets in and encourages us to seek companionship.

Only human capabilities extend far beyond the scope of these two cortexes. Humans eat, sleep and play, but we also speak, plot, rationalize and debate finer points of morality. Our unique abilities are the result of an expansive third brain – the neocortex – which engages with logic, reason and ideas. The power of the neocortex comes from its ability to think beyond the present, concrete moment. While other mammals are mainly restricted to impulsive actions (although some, such as apes, can learn and remember simple lessons), humans can think about the “big picture”. We can string together simple lessons (for example, an apple drops downwards from a tree; hurting other causes unhappiness) to develop complex theories of physical or social phenomena (such as the laws of gravity and a concern for human rights).

The neocortex is also responsible for the process by which we decide on and commit to particular courses of action. Strung together over time, these choices can accumulate into feats of progress unknown to other animals. Anticipating a better grade on the following morning's exam, a student can ignore the limbic urge to socialize and go to sleep early instead. Over three years, this ongoing sacrifice translates into a first class degree and a scholarship to graduate school; over a lifetime, it can mean ground-breaking contributions to human knowledge and development. The ability to sacrifice our drive for immediate satisfaction in order to benefit later is a product of the neocortex.

Understanding the triune brain can help us appreciate the different natures of brain damage and psychological disorders. The most devastating form of brain damage, for example, is a condition in which someone is understood to be brain dead. In this state a person appears merely unconscious – sleeping, perhaps – but this is illusory. Here, the reptilian brain is functioning on autopilot despite the permanent loss of other cortexes.

Disturbances to the limbic cortex are registered in a different manner. Pups with limbic damage can move around and feed themselves well enough but do not register the presence of their littermates. Scientists have observed how, after a limbic lobotomy, “one impaired monkey stepped on his outraged peers as if treading on a log or a rock”. In our own species, limbic damage is closely related to sociopathic behavior. Sociopaths in possession of fully-functioning neocortexes are often shrewd and emotionally intelligent people but lack any ability to relate to, empathise with or express concern for others.

One of the neurological wonders of history occurred when a railway worker named Phineas Gage survived an incident during which a metal rod skewered his skull, taking a considerable amount of his neocortex with it. Though Gage continued to live and work as before, his fellow employees observed a shift in the equilibrium of his personality. Gage's animal propensities were now sharply pronounced while his intellectual abilities suffered; garrulous or obscene jokes replaced his once quick wit. New findings suggest, however, that Gage managed to soften these abrupt changes over time and rediscover an appropriate social manner. This would indicate that reparative therapy has the potential to help patients with advanced brain trauma to gain an improved quality of life.

[1] Triune = three-in-one

[2] Lobotomy = surgical cutting of brain nerves

Questions 1-9

Classify the following as typical of

- A the reptilian cortex
- B the limbic cortex
- C the neocortex

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1. giving up short-term happiness for future gains -----
2. maintaining the bodily functions necessary for life -----
3. experiencing the pain of losing another -----
4. forming communities and social groups -----
5. making a decision and carrying it out -----
6. guarding areas of land -----
7. developing explanations for things -----
8. looking after one's young -----
9. responding quickly to sudden movement and noise -----

Questions 10-13

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer

10. A person with only a functioning reptilian cortex is known as -----
11. ----- in humans is associated with limbic disruption.
12. An industrial accident caused Phineas Gage to lose part of his -----
13. After his accident, co-workers noticed an imbalance between Gage's ----- and higher-order thinking.

ADEPT ENGLISH

SPEAKING TASK/ GAME

Situation: Imagine Adepts sent volunteers to an underground mining tunnel where the entrance collapsed, requiring rescue. Volunteers need to be rescued one by one through a narrow, flooded exit with falling rocks. As part of management decision-making, prioritize the order of rescue based on volunteer profiles.

Activities.

1. Individually, rank the volunteers in order of departure (starting with the first to be rescued), and state the method you used to make your decision. (10 minutes)

2. As a group, re-discuss the order in which the group believe each of the volunteers should be removed for the cave and write the order of volunteer rescue.

3. Debrief. Present your work to the class with detail reasons and the process for better decision making in this situation

You will be assessed on your : Task Achievement, Coherence and cohesion, Lexical Resources, Grammatical Accuracy and Pronunciation during your discussion

Consider **Volunteers personal details.**

Volunteer 1: Helen	Helen is 34 years old and a housewife. She has 4 children aged between 7 months and 8 years. Her hobbies are ice skating and cooking She lives in a pleasant house in Gloucester and was born in England. Helen is known to have developed a covert romantic and sexual relationship with another volunteer (Owen).
Volunteer 2: Tozo	Tozo is 19 years old and a sociology student at Keele University. She is the daughter of wealthy Japanese parents who live in Tokyo. Her father is an industrialist who is a national authority on traditional Japanese mime theatre. Tozo is unmarried but has several high-born suitors as she is outstandingly attractive. She has recently been the subject of a TV documentary on Japanese womanhood and flower arranging.
Volunteer 3: Jobe	Jobe is a man of 41 years and was born in Central Africa. He is a minister of religion whose life work has been devoted to the social and political evolution of African peoples. Jobe is a member of the communist party and has paid several visits to the USSR in recent years. He is married with 11 children whose ages range from 6 years to 19 years. His hobby is playing in a jazz band.

<p>Volunteer 4: Owen</p>	<p>Owen is an unmarried man of 27 years. As a short-commission officer he spent part of his service in Northern Ireland where, as an undercover agent. He broke up an IRA cell and received a special commendation in despatches. Since returning to civilian life he has been unsettled and drinking has become a persistent problem. At present he is a Youth Adventure Leader, devoting much energy to helping young people and leading caving groups. His recreation is preparing and driving stock cars He lives in Brecon, South Wales.</p>
<p>Volunteer 5. Paul</p>	<p>Paul is a man of 42 who has been divorced for 6 years. His ex-wife is now happily re-married. He was born in Scotland, but now lives in Richmond, Surrey. Paul works as a medical research scientist at the Hammersmith Hospital and he is recognised as a world authority on the treatment of rabies. He has recently developed a low-cost treatment which could be self-administered. Much of the research data is still in his working notebooks. Unfortunately, Paul has experienced some emotional difficulties in recent years and has twice been convicted of indecent exposure. The last occasion was 11 months ago. His hobbies are classical music, opera, and sailing.</p>
<p>Volunteer 6- Edward</p>	<p>Edward is a man of 59 years who has lived and worked in Barnsley for most of his life. He is general manager of a factory producing rubber belts for machines. The factory employs 71 persons. He is prominent in local society and is a Freemason and a Conservative councillor. He is married with 2 children who have their own families and have moved away from Barnsley. Edward has recently returned from Poland where he was personally responsible for promoting a contract to supply large numbers of industrial belts over a five-year period This contract, if signed, would mean work for another 25 people. Edward's hobbies Include collecting antique guns and he intends to write a book about Civil War Armaments on his retirement. He is also a strong cricket supporter.</p>