

Topic 1

What makes a good friend?

1 Ask and answer.

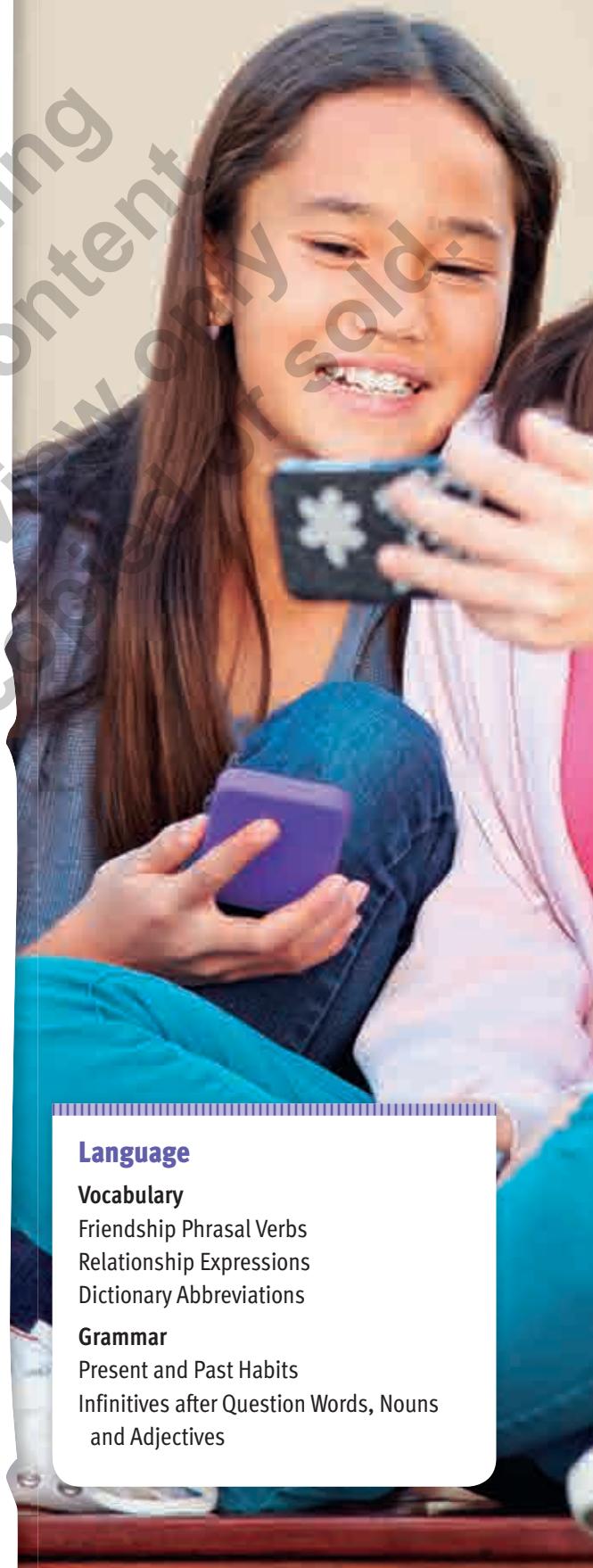
- 1 How do you keep in touch with your friends: by chats and texts, video and phone calls, social media or meeting up in person?
- 2 Where and when do you meet up with real-life friends? What do you do together?
- 3 Do you have different groups of friends?
- 4 Do you prefer to hang out in a group, or with just one or two close friends?
- 5 How do you and your friends help each other?

2 Complete the sentence in several ways.

A friend is someone who... (listens to you).



© Richmond Publishing
This free sample
is for teacher review only
and may not be copied or sold.



Language

Vocabulary

Friendship Phrasal Verbs

Relationship Expressions

Dictionary Abbreviations

Grammar

Present and Past Habits

Infinitives after Question Words, Nouns
and Adjectives

★ Share. Did anyone write the same thing?



Skills

Reading

Citing Evidence

Determining the Central Theme

Listening

Using Fillers

Inferring Feelings

Speaking

Negotiating

Performing a Play

Writing

Writing Advice

Project

Craft: A Friendship Card



Vocabulary

- 1 Watch the video. Why are Lee's parents giving a party?



Dictionary Abbreviations

Some **phrasal verbs** can be used with or without a **complement**:
Cindy and I **get along** well. I **get along** well **with Cindy**.

Dictionaries often use the abbreviations **sb** (**somebody**) and **sth** (**something**) to show how the verbs can be used.

★ Watch again and answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What problem do Max and Maddie have?
- 2 What do they decide to do in the end?

2 Write the friendship phrasal verbs in the correct column.

Friends Do This

Friends Don't Do This

get along with you

boss you around

Friendship Phrasal Verbs

boss (sb) around
fall out (with sb)
gang up (on sb)
get along (with sb)
hang out (with sb)
leave (sb/sth) out
let (sb) down
make up (with sb)
meet up (with sb)
mess (sth) up
push (sb) around
put (sb) down
put up with (sb/sth)
stick up for (sb)

3 Ask and answer.

- 1 When you fall out with a friend, how do you make up?
- 2 How would you stick up for a friend if others ganged up and pushed him/her around?
- 3 What kind of behavior would or wouldn't you put up with from a friend?
- 4 When was the last time somebody let you down or left you out? How did you feel?
- 5 Where do you usually meet up and hang out with your friends?

1 Listen and follow. 



★ Read the comic. Circle present habits and underline past habits and states.

2 Think back to when you were in kindergarten. Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1 I used to play with my friends. Now we play

2 When another student cried, I would

3 I used to go to with my friends.
Now we go to

4 My friends and I didn't use to
We used to

5 I loved it when my friends and I would

6 On weekends, we would sometimes

3 How do you irritate your friends? How do they irritate you?

My friend's always borrowing my clothes.

Present and Past Habits

The **present continuous + always** describes frequent present habits. Sometimes these habits are annoying:

I'm always doing things for others.

My brother's **always playing** his music late at night.

Always can be replaced with similar time expressions, such as **all the time**, **constantly**, **forever** or **continually**:

They're **forever asking** me to visit them.

Used to describes past habits and states that are no longer true:

I used to go to dance classes with my best friend.

Would describes past habits but not states:

I would go to the park after school every day with my friends.

STAGE FRIGHT



1 Look at the picture and the title of the story. Discuss the questions.

1 Have you ever been involved in a play?

What did you do? How did you feel?

2 What do you think “stage fright” is?

Why do some people suffer from stage fright?

2 Listen and follow. 3

3 Answer the questions in your notebook.

1 Why does Minnie suffer from stage fright?

2 What advice do her friends give her?

3 What advice would you have given her?

When Mr. Keaton announced the title of the school play, everybody knew that Minnie had to be in it. *Wonder Woman versus Frankenstein, Dracula and the Zombies* was a crazy comedy, and Minnie was the funniest girl at Green Grove Academy. Who was always making people laugh in class? Who invented hilarious stories? Who would make people crack up with just a look? You guessed it.

During the first rehearsals, Minnie had everyone laughing uncontrollably as she struck heroic poses in her role as the invincible Wonder Woman and improvised new dialogue (which Mr. Keaton would immediately incorporate into his script). So why, only one week before opening night, was Minnie wandering around her house in a dazed panic? When the doorbell rang and Minnie opened the door to a classmate, she was clutching her script.

“Hi, Minnie! You know that book you borrowed? I need it for my homework.”

Josh wasn’t the most sensitive person in the world. He was reliable, methodical and very technical—that’s why he was doing the lights for the play. But when he saw her pale face and the dark rings around her eyes, even he could tell that Minnie was having a bit of a crisis.

“Are you OK?”

“I don’t know what to do!” she cried. “I’m constantly reading over my lines trying to memorize them, but they just won’t stay in my head. It’s hopeless!”

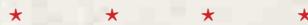
“Come on,” said Josh. “Let’s go to the park. You need some air.”

At the park, Minnie explained everything.

“I’m practicing constantly, Josh, but it’s no good. I used to think I’d be good at acting, but how can I act if I can’t remember the words? You have a good memory. How do you remember stuff?”

“I make a plan. If I have to memorize anything, I study it for, say, an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. Then I forget about it and do other things. It keeps your mind fresh and relaxed.”

Minnie swore to follow his advice. And she did, for an afternoon. But by seven o’clock that evening, she was reading her lines again and again, and her mind was whirling in confusion. The babble in her head didn’t stop all night.





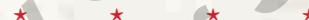
Alexa tried to come to Minnie's rescue.

"You're just nervous. And the best way to beat nerves is exercising!"

So as Alexa and Minnie jogged around the school grounds, they recited their dialogue. And it was true, while Minnie was running and there was no theater and no audience, she was able to recall most of the words. But when they stopped and she got her breath back, she felt just as bad as before.

"This is going to be a disaster! If I mess up, we're all going to look so stupid."

Alexa nodded. She didn't know what to say.



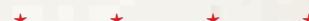
After the dress rehearsal, Dracula and Wonder Woman sat on a bench at the end of the hall.

"I'm no psychologist," said Dracula, better known as David, "but I think I understand your problem. When you're onstage, you're always thinking about yourself and worrying about your lines. That means you're never listening to the other actors. If you listen to what they're saying, your lines will come naturally. After all, they're all somewhere in that crazy head of yours! So look, listen and respond."

Minnie tried to follow David's words.

"And be yourself. It doesn't matter if you get some lines a bit wrong. At least you'll be funny."

Minnie had no choice. Tomorrow was the first night. She had to trust David.



When she stepped onstage and into the lights, Josh's lights, her mind was a complete blank. It was as if she had no idea what was going to happen next. But when a man in a black cloak with a toothy smile said, "Madam, could you direct me to Buckingham Palace?" Wonder Woman sprang into action. She knew what to do, she knew what to say, more or less, and she was funny. The audience roared with laughter.

"You see? They love you!" whispered David.

And turning her back to the audience, Minnie smiled.

"OK, Wonder Woman and the Bride of Frankenstein. Can we do your scene now?"

Alexa walked across the stage and sat on a chair. Minnie stood in the wings. It was Tuesday evening and one of the last rehearsals.

"Remember," said Mr. Keaton, "it's midnight in Dracula's castle. Alexa, you're a prisoner of Dracula. Minnie is coming to your rescue. OK, action!"

"O wretched night! O darkest hour!" said Alexa. "Who will save me from this dreadful fate?"

Minnie suddenly burst in, calling out, "Hey, Bride of Franky, quit moaning!"

The other actors laughed—Minnie was so quirky! However, Mr. Keaton interrupted.

"Minnie, can you put down the script?"

"The script? I was only using it as a prop."

"We open in just a few days, so we really don't need scripts now."

Minnie looked at him in horror. She gave Mr. Keaton her script. Ten minutes later he gave it back to her. He was normally quite easygoing, but now he was worried.



Reading

Citing Evidence

When you cite a text, you use parts of it as evidence for a statement or an argument.

Sometimes, the text gives explicit evidence. For example, for the statement “Minnie is amusing,” there is a lot of explicit evidence, such as “Minnie was the funniest girl at Green Grove Academy.”

But sometimes, the evidence isn’t explicit, and you need to make an inference. For the statement “Minnie isn’t sleeping well,” we can infer evidence from this part of the text: “...her pale face and the dark rings around her eyes.”

1 Cite explicit evidence from the text to support these statements.

- 1 Minnie is very funny.

.....

- 2 Minnie was going to play Wonder Woman in the play.

.....

- 3 Minnie was working hard to memorize her lines.

.....

- 4 Josh advised her to study for only two hours a day.

.....

- 5 Running with Alexa didn’t make things better.

.....

- 6 David told her to listen to the other actors.

.....

2 Read and mark (✓ or X). You need to make inferences.

- 1 Mr. Keaton didn’t like it when Minnie improvised lines.
- 2 A week before opening night, Minnie felt very anxious.
- 3 Josh knew that Minnie was finding it difficult to sleep.
- 4 At the Tuesday rehearsal, Minnie could recite her lines from memory.
- 5 The audience loved Minnie’s performance.
- 6 Minnie was satisfied with her performance on opening night.

★ Cite evidence from the text for your inferences.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 Discuss the questions.

- 1 How do Josh, Alexa and David show that they are good friends?
- 2 Have you ever asked friends for help? Have you ever helped a friend?

Listening



Using Fillers

People often use fillers (or discourse markers) in conversation. These are words or short expressions that give speakers time to think about what they are going to say next. They are very common in spoken English.

1 Listen and answer the questions.

1 Why is Kim interviewing her friends?

2 What question does she ask them?

★ Listen again and complete with the correct fillers.

1 Emily: for me, a good friend is someone who listens to you, they're actually interested in you.

2 Emily: Good friends want to know about your problems and worries and, share them.

3 Jason: I think good friends are honest with you they say what they think.

4 Ricky: For me, a good friend is someone who cheers you up when you're depressed or upset.

5 Ricky: And I think they can, make you feel special, they make you feel happy about yourself.

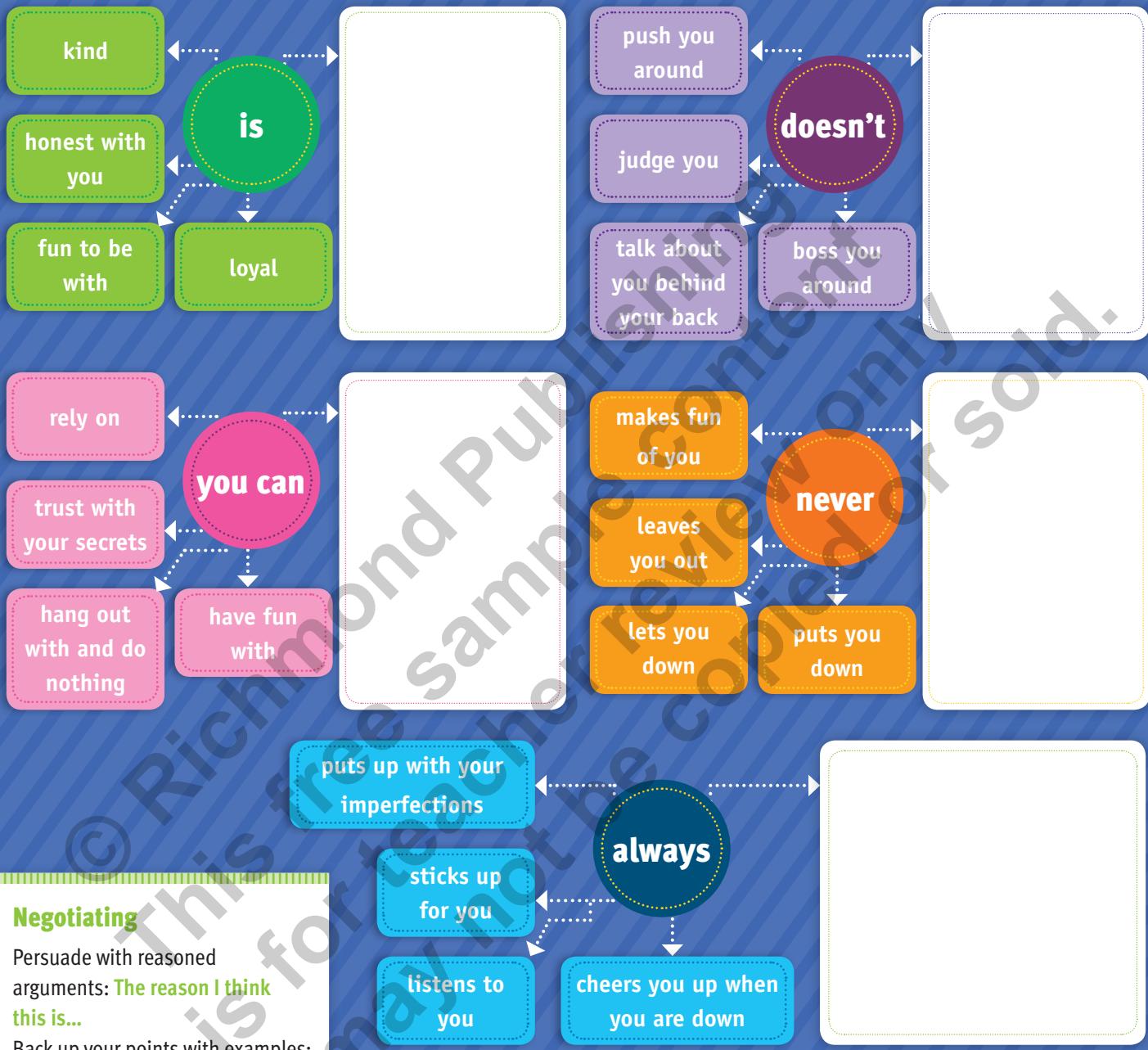
6 Emily: for me, a good friend accepts you for what you are. They're open and, loyal.

7 Jason: Good friends are as good as their word, They always do what they say they're going to do.

2 Which opinions do you agree and disagree with? Which opinion is the most similar to yours?

Speaking

A friend is someone who...



Negotiating

Persuade with reasoned arguments: **The reason I think this is...**

Back up your points with examples:

For example, my cousin's friend always...

Show respect for other points of view: **That's a good point. / That's true, but...**

Handle objections to your arguments: **I see what you mean, but... / I take your point, but...**

Find common ground: **Do we all agree that...?**

Listen carefully to what other people say: **I see. / Right. / Sure.**

- 1 Read the diagram and add other qualities to each section.
- 2 Choose a quality from each section of the diagram that you agree with.
★ In groups, negotiate the top five qualities of a good friend.
 - 1 Talk about each section of the dialogue one by one.
 - 2 Try to persuade the others that your choice is best.
 - 3 Vote on the best quality in each section.
 - 4 Number the five qualities in order of importance.
- 3 Present your ideas to the class.

Problem Panel

Writing

This Week's Problems

- 1 I'm moving to a new city because my mom has a new job. I'm worried that I won't make new friends or be able to keep in touch with my old ones.
- 2 My best friend went out with some other friends, and I wasn't invited. I'm feeling very left out. Maybe he doesn't want to hang out anymore.
- 3 When I lend things to my friend Harry, like my phone or a book, they always come back damaged and sometimes even broken. Despite this, I really like him. I just don't know how to say no.
- 4 My friend is always putting me down. She criticizes everything—my hair, my clothes, even my schoolwork.
- 5 My friend's very funny and nice, but she is also a terrible gossip and often talks about people behind their backs. What can I do to stop her?
- 6 Some people at school gang up on me and push me around. The problem is that they sometimes hang out with some friends of mine, so I don't want to get my friends in trouble.

1 Match three problems with the advice.

2 Do you agree with the advice? What advice would you give?

3 Write advice for the other three problems.

The Problem Panel's Advice

- a People who say nasty things are often insecure and envious. Although her remarks are hurtful, she may not be aware of their impact. Try not to react, and she'll be discouraged.
- b It's natural to experience jealousy and to want to protect the friendship. However, you don't have to do everything together. Make sure you have other friends, too!
- c Although your friend may have some great qualities, gossiping isn't one of them. If she gossips *with* you, you can be sure she gossips *about* you, too. Just change the subject!

Writing Advice

Here are some tips for writing advice:

- Don't make the person feel any worse—they've come for help, not to be told off.
- Don't make it personal. Speak in general terms, and don't say rude things.
- Make suggestions rather than define one course of action.
- Try to empathize. Put yourself in the person's situation.

Topic 1

What makes a good friend?

1 Are you a good friend? Complete the sentence in different ways.

I'm a good friend because...

2 Share your sentences.

Vocabulary

No Matter

Emma's to talk to, she has loads to say.

She can keep a and gives nothing away.

She always puts up with all my silly ways,
That's why she'll be my friend forever and a day.

Don't pick a fight with me when Danny's around.

He up for me and never me down.

He always makes me laugh—Danny's such a clown,
That's why he's known as the funniest guy in town.

No matter where you are, no matter how you feel,
You're never on your own when you've got a friend.
No matter where you are, no matter how you feel,
You're never alone when you've got a friend.

Anna never a promise, never a lie.

If I'm feeling low, she lifts me up to the sky.
We've never out, we see eye to eye,
That's why we'll be good friends for the rest of our lives.

We've so much in we always get

We read the same books and we sing the same songs.
We by each other when things go wrong,
That's why we've all been friends for so very long.



Relationship Expressions

be easy to talk to
break/keep/make a promise
care for each other
confide in
empathize with
feel low
have (a lot) in common
keep/tell a secret
see eye to eye
stand by somebody
take the blame
talk behind somebody's back
talk face-to-face
tell a lie

1 Listen and follow.

★ Listen again and complete the song.

★ Listen and sing along.

2 Complete the sentences with relationship expressions.

- 1 Chloe never does what she says. She breaks her
- 2 Liam and Ella agree on everything. They have a lot
- 3 Natalie is really trustworthy. I can always her.
- 4 Tom and Ziggy are always arguing. They don't see

★ Do you have any friends like these?

3 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Are you good at keeping secrets and promises?
- 2 Have you ever taken the blame for a friend? What happened?
- 3 How do you feel if a friend talks behind your back?

Grammar

Tania Hi!
Joe :D

hi, tania

what are you doing this weekend?

i don't know what to do, life's a bit boring at the moment

it would be great to see you on saturday

here?! are you coming to san diego???

do you have any reason to doubt me??!!

course not, it's just...

haha, joking, yeah, we're coming all the way from vancouver!
mom and dad are visiting some friends... are you free to
go out on saturday? there'll be no need to pay for anything.
mom gave me some cash...

nice! you're a true friend!! :) and i know exactly where to go!

fantastic! see you saturday!

1 Read the chat. Underline examples of infinitives. What comes before each one: a question word, an adjective or a noun?

2 Complete the sentences in your notebook so they are true for you.

- 1 I'm always willing to ... for a friend.
- 2 It's fun to ... with a friend.
- 3 I find it easy to...
- 4 I find it difficult to...
- 5 In kindergarten, I didn't know how to...
- 6 I never have enough time to...

★ Share your sentences.

3 Complete the questions.

break fall out have make meet up say

- 1 Do you know how “friend” in other languages?
- 2 What's a good way new friends?
- 3 Where's a good place with friends?
- 4 Is it possible more than one best friend?
- 5 Is it ever OK a promise?
- 6 What is a silly way with a friend?

★ Ask and answer.

Infinitives after Question Words, Nouns and Adjectives

We can use an **infinitive** with **to** after **question words**, **adjectives** and **nouns**:
I know **where to go**.
I don't know **what to do**.
It's **great to see** you.
It's **nice to hear** from you.
I have no **reason to doubt** you.
Do you have **time to go out**?

Anatomy of Friendship

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 How many friends do you have?
- 2 What's special about a best friend?
- 3 How does social media contribute to your friendships?

2 Read the article and underline the central theme.

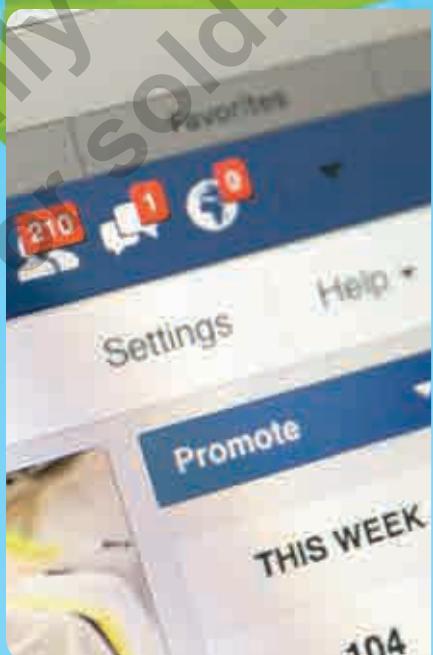
- 1 Social Media 3 Best Friends
 2 Friendship 4 Communication

Determining the Central Theme

The central theme is what a text is about. When you describe what an article is about in a few words, you say the central theme. The title and the first paragraph may give the central theme of the whole text, and each paragraph may deal with different aspects of it.

Friendship Circles

Teens have an average of 425 friends on Facebook, but according to some psychologists, the number of individuals a person can really know is only around 150. Go beyond that magic number, and it's too challenging for the brain to process. These 150 people come from your school, neighborhood and clubs, but most of them form an outer circle of acquaintances, people we are familiar with and no more. Only around 50 are part of our actual friendship group, the ones you might invite to a birthday party, for example. Not all of these 50, however, are your close friends.



Close Friends

So how many can you call close friends? Apparently, we have a smaller circle of around fifteen people who we can turn to for support in a crisis. They are the ones that we hang out with, speak to, message and text most often. But even within this group, there is an inner circle, an intimate group of around five best friends. They form a dependable support group. You can confide your secrets in them and share your feelings, and they will always be on your side. Of course, these groups will change a lot during your life. Some people will disappear from your social groups entirely while others will join them as your life changes and you move on.

Social Media

Social media is often criticized for creating superficial relationships. It cannot be denied, however, that we can keep in touch with people more easily than in the past. Your grandparents will recall that when they wanted to exchange news, they used to send a letter, postcard or telegram, or they would call friends from a home phone or a public telephone on the street. Communication via the Internet and cell phones didn't become common until the late 1990s. Before then, people had to make arrangements to meet in advance and couldn't change plans easily. Older people are likely to assert that text messages and Instagram posts are too impersonal, and that things were better when "chatting" meant face-to-face. It was how you formed strong bonds with your friends.

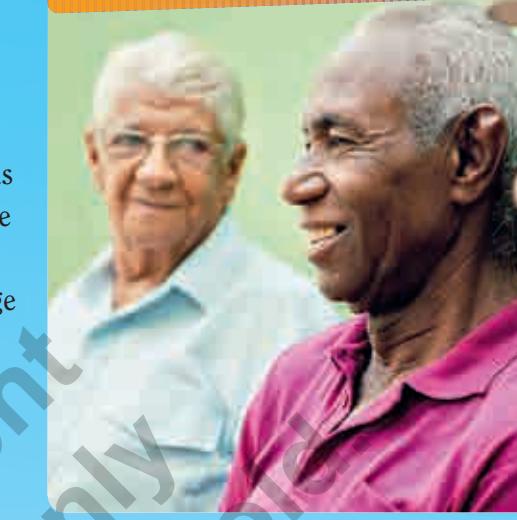
Meeting Up with Friends

On the other hand, social media has not necessarily harmed how we interact with our friends. While your grandparents spent time catching up on the latest news when they met up, people today know all about their friends' lives in real time. So when you meet up, you are more likely to do things together rather than sharing news. This regular contact can deepen your rapport and allows you to discuss deeper issues. Whichever is better, today or in the past, human nature doesn't change. We all need friends and spend a lot of time building our friendships.

Friendship in Other Species

Friendship appears to exist in the animal world as well. You have probably seen videos of unusual partnerships between, say, an elephant and a dog, or a fox and a cat. Studies of animal communication show that it takes a lot of brainpower to support a complicated social life. Only smarter animal species that live in groups, such as horses or elephants, make friends.

These friendships help animals manage the stress and conflicts of group life. One study of cows showed they form close bonds with one or two other individuals and experience a rise in stress hormones if they are separated.



Neurochemical Rewards

Humans' nearest relatives are other primates, such as chimpanzees and gorillas. These apes live in small social groups and spend their time hunting, gathering food or just hanging out. Intense sessions of mutual grooming can take up to twenty percent of their day. Touch is important: it helps them build cooperative relationships and maintain alliances. In fact, grooming releases neurochemicals, called endorphins, in the brain, which makes the apes feel good. Studies show humans have the same physiological response to social touching. A touch on the arm or a pat on the back can make us feel good. It also conveys trust, increases compassion and calms our heartbeat. Humans are hardwired to respond to it. Conventional wisdom has always held that being in close contact with friends is good for our health. Now, science is proving it.



Reading

1 Read the article again. Make notes in your notebook about the central theme of each paragraph.

Anatomy of Friendship: Friends are an essential part of our lives.

★ Compare.

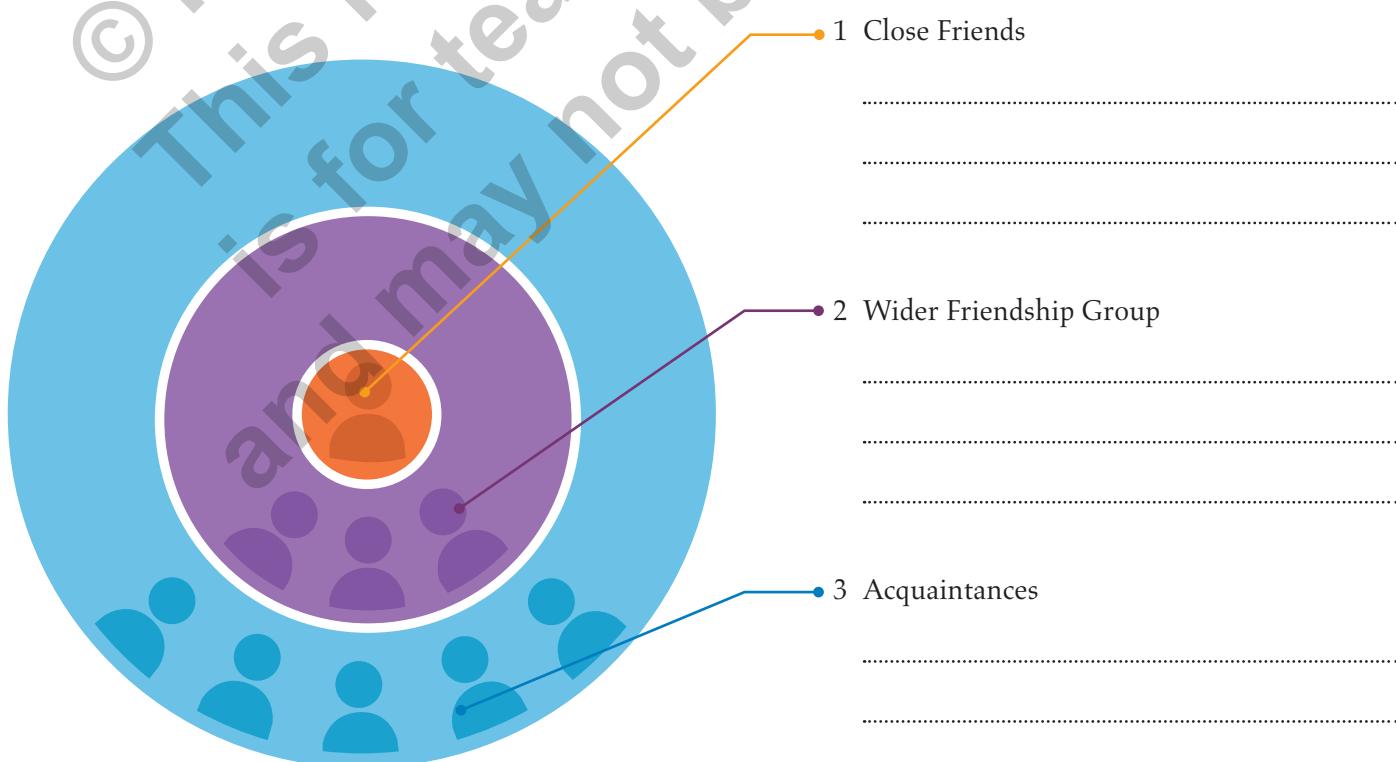
2 Read the article again and answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What three qualities do teenagers believe count most in friendships?
- 2 What's the significance of these numbers: 425, 150, 50, 15, 5?
- 3 What did past generations spend a lot of time doing when they met up?
- 4 What do today's young people do when they meet up?
- 5 What kinds of animals make friends? How does friendship help them?
- 6 What is the importance of touch in primate friendship?

3 Read the article and find words for the definitions.

- 1 To understand and share the emotions of another person (para. 1, line 2):
- 2 To tell a secret or something personal to someone you trust (para. 3, line 9):
- 3 To bring the memory of a past event or past times to mind (para. 4, line 3):
- 4 To state something confidently and forcefully (para. 4, line 8):
- 5 To clean the fur of an animal (para. 7, line 4):

4 Complete the diagram about friendship circles. How many people are in each circle? What kind of people are they? Make notes.



THE FRIENDSHIP CHALLENGE

Listening

Take our questionnaire and find out how well you know your best friend.

Answer the questions and then check with your friend. Score one point for each correct answer.

- 1 Which ice cream flavor do I like best?
- 2 What's my favorite spectator sport?
- 3 Where do I go when I want to relax?
- 4 What's my favorite animal?
- 5 What's my favorite school subject?
- 6 What's my greatest fear?
- 7 What's my favorite pizza topping?
- 8 What's my favorite movie?
- 9 Who's my hero?
- 10 What's my ambition?



1 Listen to Erin and Zoe answering questions 1–5 about each other.

Do they answer the questions correctly? Mark (✓ or X). 6

	1	2	3	4	5
Erin					
Zoe					

★ Try to recall their answers. Listen again and check.

2 Listen to them answering questions 6–10 about each other.

Do they answer the questions correctly? Mark (✓ or X). 7

	6	7	8	9	10
Erin					
Zoe					

★ Try to recall their answers. Listen again and check.

3 Listen to the phrases. Match them with the emotions they are expressing. 8

- 1 That's right.
- 2 I can't believe that!
- 3 Bad luck!
- 4 It's awesome!
- 5 Well done!

surprise	denial	enthusiasm
	disbelief	confirmation
	emphasis	sarcasm
sympathy	doubt	praise

- 6 No way!
- 7 Ha ha!
- 8 No, I'm not!
- 9 It is! It is!
- 10 I'm not sure.

4 Answer the questions about your best friend.

“ I get by with a little help from my friends.”

1 The Beatles

“ Truly great friends are hard to find, difficult to leave and impossible to forget.”

2 Anon.

“ No person is your friend who demands your silence, or denies your right to grow.”

Alice Walker

“ A friend to all is a friend to none.”

Aristotle

“ The only way to have a friend is to be one.”

5 Ralph Waldo Emerson

“ In my friend, I find a second self.”

6 Isabel Norton

“ Don’t walk behind me; I may not lead. Don’t walk in front of me; I may not follow. Just walk beside me and be my friend.”

Anon.

“ A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him, I may think aloud.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson

“ If you choose bad companions, no one will believe that you are anything but bad yourself.”

9 Aesop

“ A friend is someone who gives you total freedom to be yourself.”

10 Jim Morrison

“ Sometimes your closest friend is your greatest enemy.”

11 Alice Walker

“ I’ve got more respect for someone who comes out and says they don’t like me than for the ones who act like they do but talk bad about me when I’m not around.”

Mitchell Perry

“ A friend is someone who knows all about you and still loves you.”

13 Elbert Hubbard

“ Lots of people want to ride with you in the limo, but what you want is someone who will take the bus with you when the limo breaks down.”

14 Oprah Winfrey

“ A friend can tell you things you don’t want to tell yourself.”

Frances Ward Weller

Performing a Play

In a play, delivery of the lines is just as important as acting. Exaggerate intonation (how your voice rises and falls) and enunciation (how clearly you pronounce each sound and syllable). Face the audience when you say your lines.

1 Read the quotes and discuss. Which quotes...

- 1 define what friendship is or say how to be a good friend?
- 2 warn you about bad friends or friendships?

★ Share three quotes that are meaningful to you and explain why.

2 Choose one quote and act out a short scene to illustrate its meaning.

- 1 Discuss what the quote means. Think of ways to paraphrase it.
- 2 Think of a situation that demonstrates the meaning of the quote.
- 3 Write a few lines of script for the situation.
- 4 Rehearse your scene. Exaggerate your intonation and enunciation.
- 5 Tell the class which quote you chose and then perform your scene.

★ Watch the scenes. Do they illustrate the meaning well?

Project

1 Make a friendship card.

- 1 Fold a blank piece of card in half.
- 2 Stick a photo on the front. Copy and complete the sentences, changing the underlined information.



2 Copy and complete these sentences inside the card.

The most memorable thing we've done is...
If our friendship were a movie, it would be...
If we were part of a band or singing group, we'd be...
If you were an animal, you'd be...
The phrase that best describes you and me is...
You make me feel...

3 Give your card to your friend.

Craft: A Friendship Card

The International Day of Friendship was proclaimed in 2011 by the UN General Assembly with the idea that friendship between peoples, countries, cultures and individuals can inspire peace efforts and build bridges between communities. It is usually celebrated on July 30. Create a friendship card to honor your best friend.

Topic 1

What makes a good friend?

- 1 Choose three qualities that you look for in a friend.

✳ Compare.

- 2 Will you do anything differently with your friends after reading this topic? What?