

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Кузбасский государственный технический университет
имени Т. Ф. Горбачева»

Институт химических и нефтегазовых технологий
Кафедра иностранных языков

Наталья Юрьевна Мамонтова

**КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ КЕЙСЫ ДЛЯ
САМОПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ
НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
COMMUNICATION CASES FOR SELF-PRESENTATION IN
ENGLISH**

Методические материалы для практических занятий
и самостоятельной работы

Рекомендовано учебно-методической комиссией
направления подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство»
в качестве электронного издания
для использования в образовательном процессе

Кемерово 2024

Рецензенты: Граборская И.В. – старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т. Ф. Горбачева»
Седых Д.В. – кандидат пед. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т. Ф. Горбачева»

Мамонтова, Н.Ю. Коммуникативные кейсы для самопрезентации на английском языке. Communication Cases for Self-presentation in English: методические материалы для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы для обучающихся всех специальностей и направлений подготовки всех форм обучения / сост. Н. Ю. Мамонтова; Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т. Ф. Горбачева. – Кемерово, 2024. – Текст: электронный.

Представлены актуальные лексико-грамматические кейсы для формирования лингвистической основы в формате описания личностных, профессиональных качеств и умений студентов, необходимых для разработки эффективной самопрезентации как важного аспекта коммуникации. Комплекс заданий включает аутентичные материалы, авторские разработки, интерактивные упражнения, оценочные материалы. Предназначены для практических занятий и самостоятельной работы обучающихся уровней бакалавриат и специалитет для формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (УК-4).

© Кузбасский государственный
технический университет
имени Т. Ф. Горбачева, 2024
© Мамонтова Н.Ю.,
составление, 2024

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие	4
Preface	5
Case 1. Personality and Geometry. Introduction.....	6
Case 2. Personality and Geometry. Assessment	6
Case 3. Personality and Geometry. Self-reflection	15
Case 4. Personality Types for Specific Jobs	17
Case 5. Preparing for a Self-presentation.....	24
Case 6. Personality Vocabulary. Self-assessment.....	27
Case 7. Personality Grammar. Nouns: Countable and Uncountable ..	31
Case 8. Personality Grammar. Degrees of comparison.....	33
Case 9. Personality & Personal Grammar. English Tenses in Active Voice	36
Case 10. Personality & Personal Grammar. English Tenses in Passive Voice	40
Appendixes	44
References:.....	45

Предисловие

Методические материалы соответствуют содержанию рабочей программы направления подготовки 08.03.01 «Строительство», рекомендованы для обучающихся всех направлений подготовки уровней бакалавриата и специалитета по Теме «Межличностная коммуникация. Само-презентация» для формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (УК-4). Актуальность предлагаемой темы методических материалов соответствует тенденциям современного высшего образования и продиктована запросом на формирование личностных и профессиональных качеств, обеспечивающих эффективную межличностную коммуникацию и адаптацию обучающихся к потенциальным условиям профессионального общения.

Цель методических материалов – формирование лексико-грамматической основы по теме для развития у студентов умений эффективной межличностной коммуникации в рамках формирования иноязычной компетенции обучающихся. Практические навыки общения, формирование умений идентифицировать и развивать свои личностные и профессиональные качества, необходимые для эффективной самопрезентации находятся в фокусе особого внимания.

Мы также ставим своей задачей обучить студентов стратегиям самопрезентации, которые помогут производить положительное впечатление на других и достигать поставленных целей. Это позволит повысить самооценку обучающихся и уверенность в себе, а также подготовить к успешному самопредставлению в различных социальных и профессиональных ситуациях.

Методические материалы представлены в формате кейсов, которые позволяют наиболее продуктивно отработать учебный материал в соответствии с последовательностью формирования языковых умений обучающихся и с аспектами лингвистической подготовки студентов. **Лексика** представлена в форме унифицированных заданий, ориентированных на самостоятельную работу со словарями. **Грамматика** отрабатывается в процессе выполнения устных и письменных

продуктивных заданий самостоятельно или совместно с преподавателем.

Preface: Personality Types, Geometry, Jobs and Self-presentation

Understanding our own and others' personalities is crucial for success in both personal and professional life. The concept of personality types offers a valuable framework for exploring the unique characteristics, strengths, and preferences that shape our behavior.

This series of materials delves into the fascinating intersection of personality types and geometry, examining the ways in which our personalities can be visually represented through geometric shapes. We will explore the geometric patterns associated with different personality traits, such as introversion, extroversion, thinking, feeling, intuition, and sensing.

Furthermore, we will investigate the relationship between personality types and job suitability. Different occupations require specific personality traits to thrive, and understanding your own type can help you make informed career choices that align with your natural abilities.

Finally, we will examine the role personality plays in self-presentation. Whether it will be in social interactions, job interviews or public speaking, our personalities significantly impact how we present ourselves to others. By understanding the nuances of different personality types, we can develop strategies for presenting ourselves in ways that are authentic, impactful, and aligned with our goals.

These materials aim to provide insights into the complex world of personality types, empowering you with greater self-awareness, improved communication skills, and enhanced career prospects. As you delve into these topics, be open to new perspectives and embrace the opportunity for personal growth and professional development.

Case 1. Personality and Geometry

Introduction

Task 1. Think about your Personality.

What kind of person are you? Give sincere and diverse answers.

1. Are you patient, sensitive and tolerant?

2. Are you well-organized, balanced and punctual?

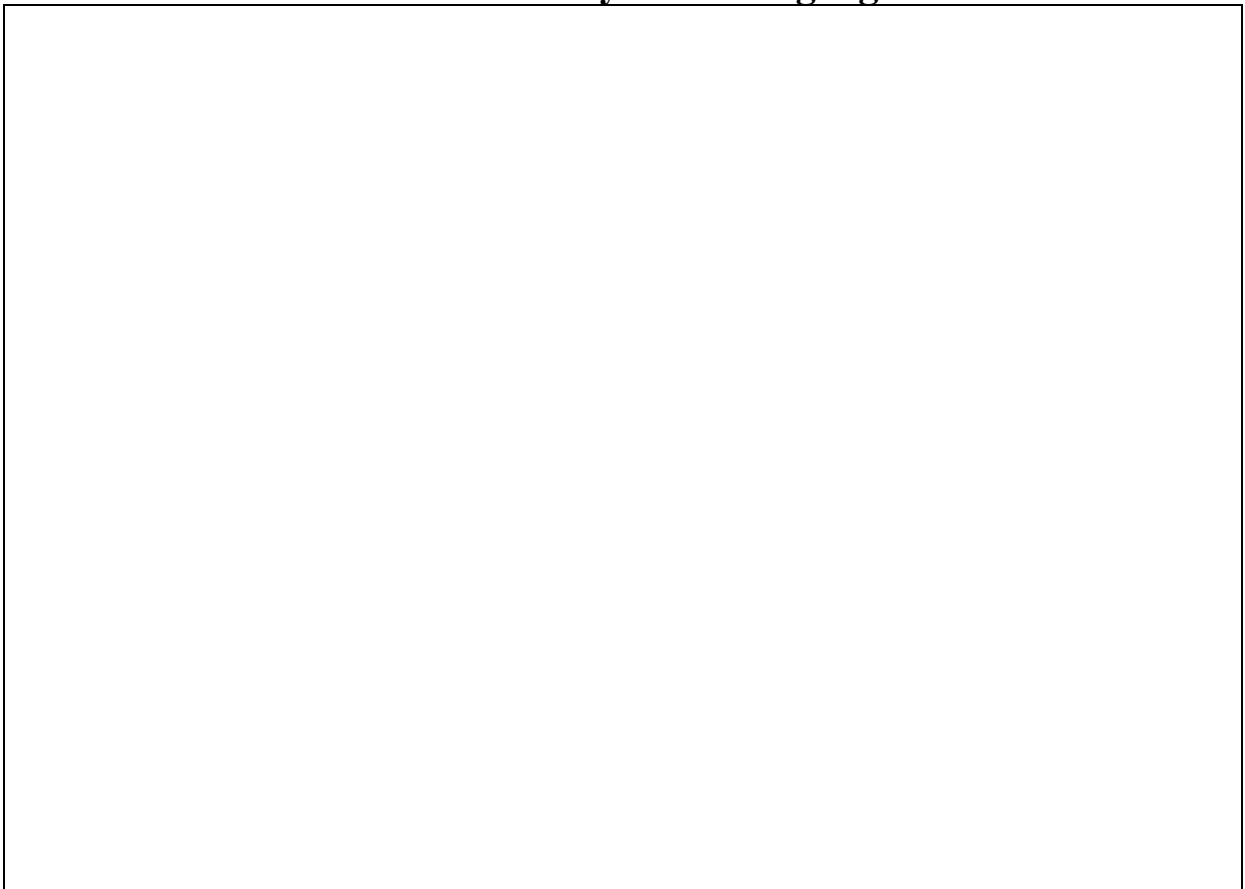
3. Are you direct, strict and straight-forward?

4. Are you determined, pushy and ambitious?

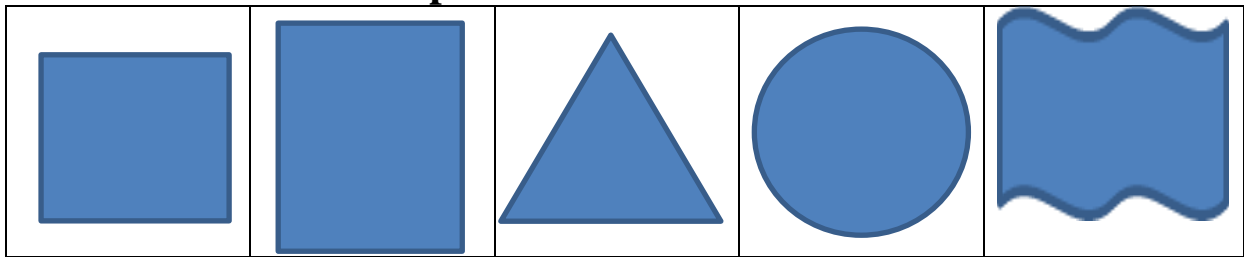
5. Are you kind, pleasant and trustworthy?

6. Are you decisive, dominant and aggressive?

Task 2. Draw a picture in the given space. You don't have any limits or recommendations. It's your feeling right here and now.



Task 3. Self-analysis task. Identify the dominant geometric shape in your picture, its location on the space, lines and details, colours. Tick the dominant shape.



Task 4. Analyze your type according to the self-check list.

a) Self-check according to the arrangement of the picture and the self-esteem (draw imaginary lines to assess the results):

- above the central line – high self-esteem
- middle line – adequate self-esteem
- below the central line – low self-esteem

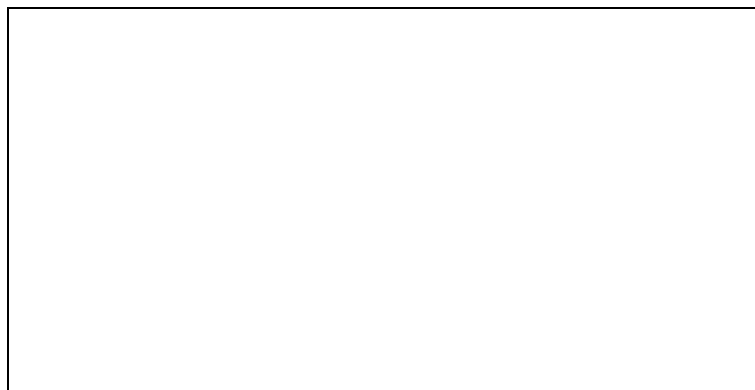
b) Self-check according to the details of the picture and the general attitude to life (concerning details and peculiarities):

- creative type – a lot of details, all lines are vivid
- sentimental type – not many details, lines are vague
- common type- lines are vivid, sense is obvious

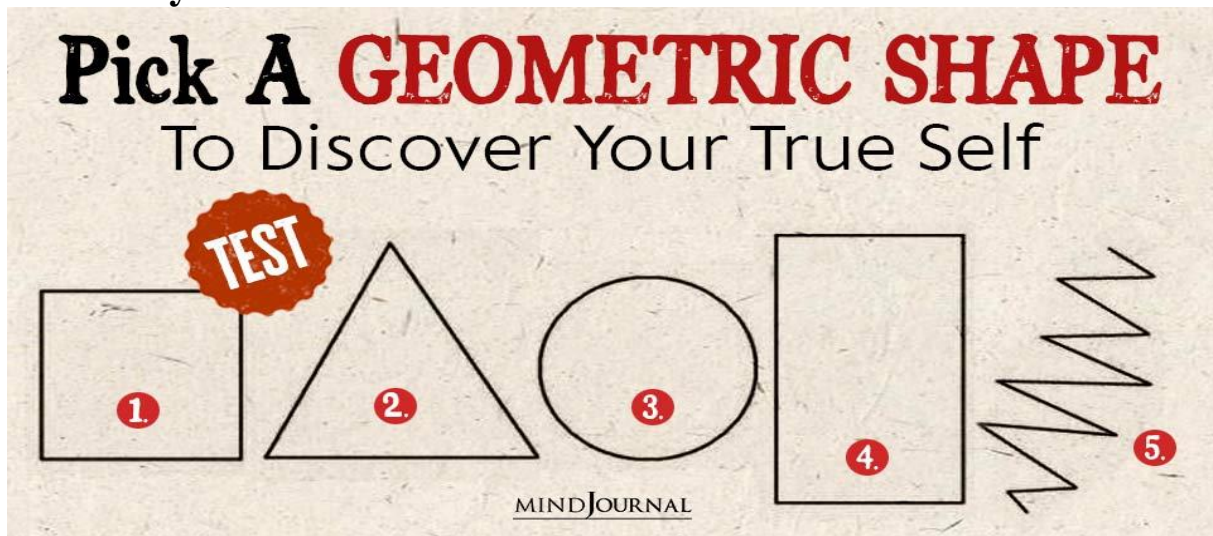
c) Self-check according to the details of the picture and the general perception of colour:

- bright, picturesque – creative personality, open to the universe
- aquamarine, pale blue – analytical personality, deep-thinker
- grey, navy, black – critical personality, thorough and moody

Task 5. If you are satisfied with the results of the tasks above, you can miss the task and go forward to Task 6. If not, draw one more sincere mini-picture for yourself. And re-check the results.




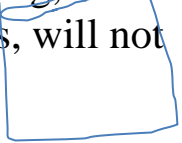
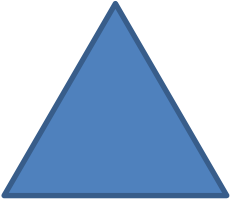
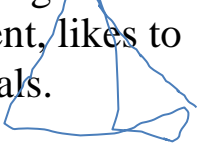

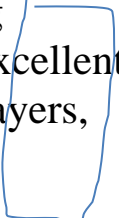
Task 6. Do a Shape Personality Test. Pick a geometric shape to discover your True Self.

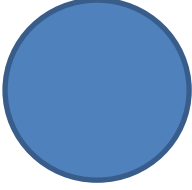
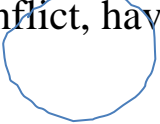
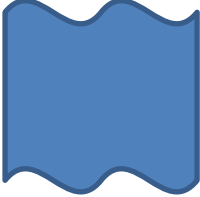
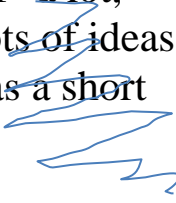


Your choice:

Task 7. Once you have clearly identified a shape that matches your personality, scroll down to find out what it means.

GEOMETRIC PSYCHOLOGY

	<p>Square – hard worker, likes structured and organized environment, loves data, dependable, tenacious, likes to do the job themselves, likes things in writing, makes sure things get done well, likes lots of details, will not tolerate sloppy work.</p> 
	<p>Triangle – leader, very focused, loves recognition, very sure people, outspoken, very focused on goal at hand, loves lists and sticky notes, independent, likes to do his/her own thing, always get the best deals.</p> 
	<p>Rectangle – sick of being a square and reaching upward like a triangle, excited, unpredictable, excellent student, less frozen than other students, team players, thinks well in groups.</p> 

	<p>Circle – likes harmony, fun, nurturing, caretaker, loves people with problems so that they can help them solve problems, best listener and best communicator, has good gut ideas, trustworthy, cannot stand conflict, have a hard time saying no, has many friends.</p> 
	<p>Zig-zag (Scribble) – open-ended, most creative, highly conceptual broad ideas, asks “what if” a lot, future oriented, not a detailed person, has lots of ideas both good and bad, good trouble shooter, has a short attention span.</p> 

Task 8. Work with your symbol(s) independently. Agree or disagree with the descriptions using the Models below.

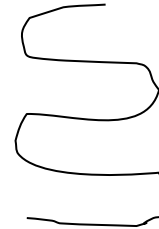
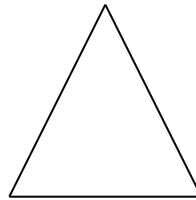
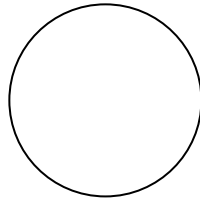
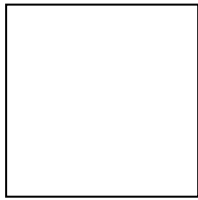
Agreement Phrases Models:

- 1) I agree with the statement/description that _____.
- 2) I think the statement/description that _____ is accurate.
- 3) The statement/description that _____ resonates with me.
- 4) I share the same opinion as the statement/description about _____.
- 5) I have no objections to the statement/description that _____.

Disagreement Phrases Models:

- 1) I disagree with the statement/description that _____.
- 2) I find the statement/description that _____ inaccurate.
- 3) The statement/description that _____ does not align with my views.
- 4) I have reservations about the statement/description that _____.
- 5) I challenge the statement/description that _____.

Task 9. In pairs match these phrases with what you think is the appropriate shape.



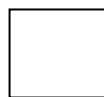
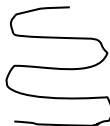
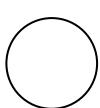
The Aspirer (to aspire). This is the only symbol with a clear sense of direction and it is the first choice of high achievers (high-flyers). You set yourself clear goals in life and work single-mindedly towards them.

The Admirer (to admire). The symbol's perfect harmony attracts those with a warm personality whose skill lies in dealing with people. An intuitive understanding of others makes you a skilled negotiator. You are a good listener.

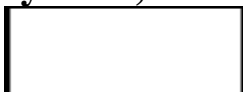
The Inspirer (to inspire). This eccentric symbol is favored by those who thrive on variety and like being involved in great many activities at the same time. You are enthusiastic and bursting with energy and are attracted by new tasks and unfamiliar challenges.

The Enquirer (to enquire). The logic of this symbol appeals to objective thinkers who analyze problems carefully and methodically before reaching any conclusions. You base your decisions on fact and figures.

Task 10. Follow-up. Check the results. Did you match the expressions to the shapes correctly? How accurately does the description reflect your personality? Do you think tests like this are valid? Why or why not?



Task 11. In groups write a similar description to the missing symbol, a rectangle.



<https://themindsjournal.com/geometric-shape-personality-test/>

Case 2. Personality and Geometry Assessment

Task 1. If you choose Square read this description to The Geometric Shape Personality Test.

You're a tireless worker and always strive for perfection. You like a structured and organized environment in which you have everything neatly organized, whether it is your home or workplace as it helps you to concentrate better.

You're tenacious and make sure to get things done and will not tolerate sloppy work.

In your personal life you like to plan things and lead a regular life as you're not a big fan of unexpected surprises.

Square Traits:

- determined and a hard-worker;
- organized, knowledgeable, and logical;
- a perfectionist and compulsive to detail;
- tend to procrastinate over major decisions;
- uncomfortable with conflict and emotions;
- stubborn or resistant to change.

Task 2. Find in the list of Square traits synonyms to the following adjectives.

1. persistent – _____
2. skilled – _____
3. obstinate – _____
4. not bearing – _____
5. obsessive – _____

Task 3. If you choose Triangle read this description to The Geometric Shape Personality Test.

The triangle is a symbol of leadership and focus. So if you spot this first then it means that you're the kind of person who is fixated on your goals and doesn't get easily deviated.

You're outspoken, and a confident person. But you hate being proved wrong and find it difficult to admit mistakes.

However, your skills allow you to quickly analyze situations and make sound decisions in life.

Triangle Traits:

- ambitious and career-oriented;
- extremely competitive nature;
- always has to be right;
- respected by others;
- great problem-solver;
- focused on goals.

Task 4. Find in the list of Triangle traits synonyms to the following adjectives.

1. rival – _____
2. aspiring – _____
3. recognized – _____
4. correct – _____
5. concentrated – _____

Task 5. If you choose Rectangle read this description to The Geometric Shape Personality Test.

Just like the square, a rectangle symbolizes structure; however, it is also a transitional form of the square.

So, if you spotted this, it means that you're not satisfied with your life and are busy looking for changes. You can be bogged down with feelings of uncertainty and low self-esteem.

However, you have impeccable courage and a thirst to try things you've never done better. Your honest and positive spirit is something that keeps you going.

Rectangle Traits:

- unsure or lack of confidence;
- unpredictable and doubtful;
- always searching enlightenment;
- open to new ideas and people;
- prone to emotional outbursts;
- pacifist and avoids conflict.

Task 6. Find in the list of Rectangle traits synonyms to the following adjectives.

1. inclined – _____
2. unexpected – _____

3. suspicious – _____
4. uncertain – _____
5. seeking – _____

Task 7. If you choose Circle read this description to The Geometric Shape Personality Test.

The Circle is a symbol of harmony. If you choose this shape it means that you're the social butterfly and the glue that holds everyone together, be it your friends or family.

You have high compassion and empathy for others and can feel their pain and joy as your own.

You may not be the most logical person but you're creative and more emotionally charged.

You're seen as a nurturing soul who loves to take care of people especially when they're in deep problems.

You're always trustworthy and but due to your empathetic nature, you have a hard time saying no to your many of your friends

Circle Traits:

- compassionate and cares about others;
- try to maintain peace in relationships;
- good communicator and listener;
- sociable and easygoing;
- sentimental and nurturing;
- often feels waves of sadness.

Task 8. Find in the list of Circle traits synonyms to the following adjectives.

1. gregarious – _____
2. sympathetic – _____
3. raising – _____
4. peaceful – _____
5. sensitive – _____

Task 9. If you choose Zig-zag read this description to The Geometric Shape Personality Test.

If you picked this first then it means that you're open-ended, most creative, and highly conceptual but not a very detailed person.

You have a lot of ideas both good and bad with a short attention span. It is also a symbol of creativity.

However, the Zig-zag also means that the person cannot stick in one place for a long time. They get bored easily and want to discover so many other interesting things to see and experience!

Zig-zag Traits:

- attractive and inspiring in nature;
- creative and unique;
- able to produce great and new ideas;
- always challenge the status quo;
- energized by change;
- free-flowing and independent.

Task 10. Find in the list of Circle traits synonyms to the following adjectives.

1. autonomous – _____
2. original – _____
3. encouraging – _____
4. inventive – _____
5. pleasant – _____

Task 11. Vocabulary Check-up. The list of words for Self-check.

1) share the opinion	
2) solve problems	
3) base decisions on	
4) be attracted by something	
5) work single-mindedly	
6) burst with energy	
7) thrive on variety	
8) be involved in activities	
9) reach a decision	
10) appeal to somebody	
11) try to maintain something	
12) produce great and new ideas	
13) challenge the status quo	
14) procrastinate over decisions	
15) set clear goals	

Case 3. Personality and Geometry

Self-reflection

Task 1. Independent reading for self-reflection. Read the descriptions for the proposed geometric shapes, choose the shape that you can clearly identify yourself with, arrange the remaining shapes in order of preference.

Square

The tireless worker. Exhibits hard work, diligence, perseverance, and always strives for completion. Patience and a methodical nature make squares skilled professionals.

A Square collects information and has it neatly organized on their shelves. They are able to quickly retrieve the desired facts and earn a deserved reputation of being a scholar in their field.

The Square refers to left hemisphere thinkers, who are characterized by logical thought and mathematical mindsets. Squares analyze and calculate answers to problems, rather than trusting their instincts or intuition.

Square's ideal is a planned, regular life where everything is predictable. They do not like unexpected happenings or surprises. In the business world such people often become good administrators and executives but rarely succeed as managers because their constant need for additional information for decision-making deprives them of their speed.

In addition, their cold rationality often prevents squares from quickly connecting with other people.

Triangle

This geometric shape symbolizes leadership. The main ability of triangles is to focus on goals and deeply and quickly analyze situations. The Triangle is a very confident person who wants to be right in everything. Triangles find it difficult to admit their mistakes, are easy to train, and absorb information like a sponge. Their career gives their life meaning.

Negative qualities: excessive self-absorption. Triangles are very good at presenting the importance of their own work to senior management, can sense profitable business decisions from a mile away, and may "knock heads" with rivals in the process of striving for success.

Rectangle

It is a transitional form from one shape to another. People who see themselves as Rectangles are not satisfied with their lives and are busy looking for chances to better their circumstances. The main mental state of a rectangle is a perceived sense of confusion, bogged by their problems and uncertainty.

Their most important personality traits are inconsistent and unpredictable behavior and low self-esteem. Positive qualities include curiosity, inquisitiveness, a lively interest in everything, and courage. A rectangle tries to do things that have never been done and asks questions that they did not have the spirit for before.

Circle

The Circle is a symbol of harmony. Those who choose this shape are interested in good interpersonal relations. The highest value for the circle is people and their well-being. This is the most benevolent of the five geometric shapes. The Circle is the glue that holds the team or the family together. They stabilize the group and have a high capacity for sympathy and empathy.

Circles feel the pain and joy of others as their own. They are right-brain thinkers, not logical but creative and more emotionally charged. The processing of information in such people is not consistent and resembles a mosaic pattern. The main feature of their style of thinking is a focus on the subjective aspects of the problem.

Zig-zag

The Zigzag is a symbol of creativity. The Zigzag focuses on imagery. The right-brain thinking Zigzag is not fixated on the details, which simplifies the way they view the world. This allows them to construct a holistic and harmonious conceptual view of the world and see its intrinsic beauty.

The Zigzag cannot work in one place for a long time – this is after all, boring and there are so many other interesting things to see and experience! The main purpose of the Zigzag is the generation of new ideas and methods and not their actual realization. The Zigzag looks to the future and is more interested in possibilities than in reality.

<https://www.learning-mind.com/geometric-shapes-simple-and-unusual-personality-test/>

Case 4. Personality Types for Specific Jobs

I. Personality Types for Real Estate Agents

Task 1. Introduction. Read the short text to identify important traits and translate the new words.

In the competitive world of real estate, different personality types can impact an agent's success. Here are some common personality traits.

- Type A: Ambitious, driven, result-oriented.
- Type B: Laid-back, easy-going, patient.
- Extroverted: outgoing, sociable, loves interacting with people.
- Introverted: reserved, quiet, prefers solitary work.
- Assertive: confident, direct, takes charge.
- Diplomatic: polite, tactful, avoids confrontation.
- Analytical: detail-oriented, logical, problem-solver.
- Creative: imaginative, innovative, thinks outside the box.
- Empathetic: understanding, compassionate, able to connect with others.
- Resilient: adaptable, persistent, able to handle setbacks.

Task 2. Explain the personality traits to other students with their definitions verbally or non-verbally.

Ambitious – _____
Easy-going – _____
Outgoing – _____
Reserved – _____
Confident – _____
Tactful – _____
Detail-oriented – _____
Imaginative – _____
Understanding – _____
Adaptable – _____

Task 3. Identify the personality type of each agent based on the description.

1) **Agent A.** Enjoys networking, has a knack for sales, and is always eager to close deals.

2) *Agent B*. Prefers working independently, takes their time with clients, and values a relaxed approach.

Task 4. Write a short paragraph describing the personality type that would be most successful in the following situation.

- 1) Selling luxury homes to high-profile clients.
- 2) Handling difficult clients with complex needs.

Task 5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different personality types in the real estate industry.

Task 6. Role-play a conversation between an agent and a client using different personality types.

- 1) *Agent A*: Assertive, confident. *Client A*: Introverted, shy.
- 2) *Agent B*: Diplomatic, patient. *Client B*: Extroverted, demanding.

Task 7. Create a personality profile of yourself and identify which personality traits would make you a successful real estate agent.

Task 8. Research different real estate agents in your area and identify their personality types.

Task 9. Interview a real estate agent and ask them about the personality traits that have contributed to their success *or* write a report on the different personality types found in the real estate industry.

Task 10. Create a presentation on how to use personality typing to improve your real estate business.

II. Personality Types for Service Managers

Task 1. Introduction. Read the short text to identify important traits and translate the new words.

In the service industry, where customer satisfaction is paramount, the personality of the manager can have a significant impact on the team's performance and the overall success of the business. Here are some common personality traits for service managers.

- Extroverted: outgoing, sociable, enjoys interacting with people.

- Introverted: reserved, quiet, prefers solitary work.
- Assertive: confident, direct, takes charge.
- Diplomatic: polite, tactful, avoids confrontation.
- Empathetic: understanding, compassionate, able to connect with others.
- Patient: calm, composed, able to handle difficult situations.
- Organized: detail-oriented, efficient, able to manage multiple tasks.
- Creative: imaginative, innovative, thinks outside the box.
- Resilient: adaptable, persistent, able to handle setbacks.
- Visionary: forward-thinking, strategic, able to inspire others.

Task 2. Explain the personality traits to other students with their definitions verbally or non-verbally.

Outgoing – _____

Reserved – _____

Confident – _____

Tactful – _____

Understanding – _____

Calm – _____

Detail-oriented – _____

Imaginative – _____

Adaptable – _____

Forward-thinking – _____

Task 3. Identify the personality type of each manager based on the description.

- 1) **Manager A.** Enjoys working with customers, is always positive and enthusiastic, and has a knack for resolving complaints.
- 2) **Manager B.** Prefers working behind the scenes, is highly organized and efficient, and values a structured approach.

Task 4. Write a short paragraph describing the personality type that would be most successful in the following situation.

- 1) Managing a team of customer service representatives.
- 2) Handling a difficult customer complaint.

Task 5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different personality types in the service management industry.

Task 6. Role-play a conversation between a manager and a customer using different personality types.

- 1) *Manager A*: Assertive, confident. *Customer A*: Introverted, shy.
- 2) *Manager B*: Diplomatic, patient. *Customer B*: Extroverted, demanding.

Task 7. Create a personality profile of yourself and identify which personality traits would make you a successful service manager.

Task 8. Research different service managers in your area and identify their personality types.

Task 9. Interview a service manager and ask them about the personality traits that have contributed to their success *or* write a report on the different personality types found in the service management industry.

Task 10. Create a presentation on how to use personality typing to improve your service management skills.

III. Personality Types for Municipal Managers

Task 1. Introduction. Read the short text to identify important traits and translate the new words.

Municipal managers play a vital role in the smooth functioning of local governments. They are responsible for overseeing a wide range of services, from public works to finance to human resources. The personality of the manager can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the municipality and the satisfaction of its residents. Here are some common personality traits for municipal managers.

- Extroverted: outgoing, sociable, enjoys interacting with people.
- Introverted: reserved, quiet, prefers solitary work.
- Assertive: confident, direct, takes charge.
- Diplomatic: polite, tactful, avoids confrontation.
- Empathetic: understanding, compassionate, able to connect with others.
- Patient: calm, composed, able to handle difficult situations.
- Organized: detail-oriented, efficient, able to manage multiple tasks.

- Creative: imaginative, innovative, thinks outside the box.
- Resilient: adaptable, persistent, able to handle setbacks.
- Visionary: forward-thinking, strategic, able to inspire others.

Task 2. Explain the personality traits to other students with their definitions verbally or non-verbally.

Outgoing – _____
 Reserved – _____
 Confident – _____
 Tactful – _____
 Understanding – _____
 Calm – _____
 Detail-oriented – _____
 Imaginative – _____
 Adaptable – _____
 Forward-thinking – _____

Task 3. Identify the personality type of each manager based on the description.

- 1) **Manager A.** Enjoys attending community events, is always available to meet with residents, and has a knack for resolving conflicts.
- 2) **Manager B.** Prefers working behind the scenes, is highly organized and efficient, and values a structured approach.

Task 4. Write a short paragraph describing the personality type that would be most successful in the following situation.

- 1) Managing a team of municipal employees.
- 2) Handling a public crisis.

Task 5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different personality types in the municipal management industry.

Task 6. Role-play a conversation between a manager and a resident using different personality types.

- 1) **Manager A:** Assertive, confident. **Resident A:** Introverted, shy.
- 2) **Manager B:** Diplomatic, patient. **Resident B:** Extroverted, demanding.

Task 7. Create a personality profile of yourself and identify which personality traits would make you a successful municipal manager.

Task 8. Research different municipal managers in your area and identify their personality types.

Task 9. Interview a municipal manager and ask them about the personality traits that have contributed to their success *or* write a report on the different personality types found in the municipal management industry.

Task 10. Create a presentation on how to use personality typing to improve your municipal management skills.

IV. Personality Types and Jobs Extra Reading

Task 1. Discuss the following: Are certain types of people attracted to certain jobs? Read the description of personality types below and match these jobs with one or more of the personality types below. Give reasons for your choices.

<i>a counselor</i>	<i>a scientist</i>	<i>a racing car driver</i>
<i>a real estate agent</i>	<i>a civil servant</i>	<i>a librarian</i>
<i>an accountant</i>	<i>an engineer</i>	<i>a mathematician</i>
<i>an inventor</i>	<i>an author</i>	<i>a social worker</i>

Task 2. Read and translate the texts in writing.

1) *Troubleshooters* must be free. They cannot be confined for too long. They do what they want and when they want. In fact, they are compulsive “doers”. A Troubleshooter is only defeated temporarily. They have high tolerances for discomfort, fatigue and pain. And they are courageous. They need jobs that involve action. Troubleshooters see the world as it is. They don’t rely on other people’s policies and guidelines to solve problems. Instead, they make up their own.

2) *Stabilizers* give a good day's work for a good day's pay. They can be counted on to do the right thing at the right time. They want to be useful to society. Stabilizers are not dependent on others. They are givers not receivers. They accept responsibility easily and will finish a job even if they are over-loaded with work. Stabilizers look on change with caution and suspicion and believe it is better when change happens slowly rather than suddenly.

3) *Analysts* strive to do things well and are the most self-analytical of all the personalities. They are always trying to improve, monitoring their progress and checking their skills. They are perfectionists who become tense when they are under too much stress. Analysts listen closely to new ideas and can change easily as long as it makes sense. The Analyst is never willing to repeat an error, and once they master a skill, they move on to something else.

4) *Seekers* hunger to have an identity that is uniquely their own. They want to make a difference, and their contributions must be recognized and appreciated. They are attracted to work where they can help others. They are also drawn to anything that involves verbal or written communication. Although they like to finish what they have started, they also tend to move from idea to idea. Seekers are more interested in people than in things. They seek relationships because they must interact.

Task 3. Write a short paragraph about your personality using the words and expressions from the texts.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Case 5. Preparing for a Self-presentation

Task 1. Study the expressions used in a good presentation and translate them.

Introducing yourself

Good morning everyone.

Let me introduce myself. My name is...

I'm a student of / a specialist in...

Introducing your topic

What I'd like to present to you today is...

Today's topic is...

The subject of my presentation is...

Today I'm going to talk about...

Stating your purpose

The purpose / objective / aim of this presentation is to...

My objective is to...

Today I'd like to give you an overview of...

Today I'll be showing you / reporting on...

Structuring the presentation

I'm going to divide my talk into 4 parts.

I've divided my presentation into three parts.

In my presentation I'll focus on three major issues.

Sequencing

First I'll give you; after that; finally...

Point one deals with... , point two ..., and point three...

First, I'll be looking at ..., second..., and third...

I'll begin / start off by Then I'll move on to ...

I'll end with...

Inviting questions

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

I'll be glad to answer any questions (at the end of my talk).

There will be time for questions after my presentation.

If you have any questions, feel free to interrupt me at any time.

Giving background information

I'll give you some background information.

Let's start with the background.

Changing the topic

Right, let's now move on to...

Ok, I'll now look at.../ let's now take a look at...

This leads directly to my next point.

This brings us to the next question.

Referring to the audience's knowledge

As you know...

As you are aware...

Referring to visuals

If you look at the graph...

Could I draw your attention to the chart?

Concluding

To sum up... / So to summarize...

To conclude / in conclusion, I'd like to...

OK, I think that's everything I wanted to say about...

Ending

Thanks very much. Are there any questions?

And now I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Well, that's all I have to say. Thanks for listening to my talk.

Task 2. Prepare the slides according to the recommended procedure using the expressions above.

Designing your presentation

Slide 1	Title	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Put the name of university on the first slide: T.F. Gorbachev Kuzbass State Technical University.2. Write the name of your Institute, e.g.: The Construction Institute3. Indicate your department, e.g.: The Department of Real Estate Management and Expertise4. Decode your full educational direction.4. On the first slide write the Title of your presentation.5. Indicate your group index.6. Write down your full name.7. Write "KEMEROVO + year" at the bottom of the page.

Slide 2	Content	<p>1. Describe (outline) the parts of your presentation. CONTENTS</p> <p>2. First of all you need to decide what you are going to talk about. In general, you need to choose three aspects to describe in your presentation (they will be 3 parts of your presentation) and they must be logically connected.</p> <p>3. <u>The Technical task</u> of the presentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction (name? group? Personal facts... (if you want) • Introduction to the theory of geometry and psychology (general) • Your picture from the class work (photo or another resource), may be updated at home • Description of your main geometric symbol • Agreements and Disagreements • Description of your supplementary geometric symbol • Agreements and Disagreements • General conclusion on the topic
<p>Now you are going to prepare at least one slide for each part. Eight parts with one slide each equals eight.</p>		
Slide ...	Part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key facts, bullet points • Pictures and photos • Personal experience • Personal photos
Slide ... (3-11)		
Slide 12	Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw some general conclusion about the content of the presentation. • Give some personal recommendations.
Slide 13	Final	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave some personal contacts. • Don't write 'Thank you' on the slide itself but say it sincerely at the end of your presentation.

Case 6. Personality Vocabulary

Self-assessment

Task 1. Personality Vocabulary Test. Pre-Intermediate level.

Instructions: Choose the best word from the options to complete each sentence.

1. She is a very _____ person. She is always happy and friendly.

(a) *cheerful*

(c) *shy*

(b) *grumpy*

(d) *serious*

2. He is very _____ and always tries to help others.

(a) *kind*

(c) *rude*

(b) *selfish*

(d) *mean*

3. She is a very _____ person. She always tells the truth, even when it's difficult.

(a) *honest*

(c) *reliable*

(b) *dishonest*

(d) *unreliable*

4. He is very _____ and always takes things seriously.

(a) *responsible*

(c) *lazy*

(b) *irresponsible*

(d) *careless*

5. She is a very _____ person. She always gets along well with others.

(a) *sociable*

(c) *outgoing*

(b) *antisocial*

(d) *reserved*

6. He is very _____ and always thinks about the consequences of his actions.

(a) *thoughtful*

(c) *impulsive*

(b) *thoughtless*

(d) *reckless*

7. She is a very _____ person. She always stands up for what she believes in.

(a) *confident*

(c) *assertive*

(b) *shy*

(d) *passive*

8. He is very _____ and always tries to see the best in people.

(a) *optimistic*

(c) *tolerant*

(b) *pessimistic*

(d) *intolerant*

9. She is a very _____ person. She always puts others before herself.

(a) *selfish*

(c) *generous*

(b) *selfless*

(d) *stingy*

10. He is very _____ and always tries to avoid conflict.

- (a) peaceful (c) diplomatic
- (b) aggressive (d) confrontational

11. She is a very _____ person. She always follows the rules and regulations.

- (a) obedient (c) respectful
- (b) disobedient (d) rebellious

12. He is very _____ and always seems to be in a bad mood.

- (a) cheerful (c) optimistic
- (b) grumpy (d) pessimistic

13. She is very _____ and always seems to be nervous and anxious.

- (a) confident (c) insecure
- (b) shy (d) assertive

14. He is very _____ and always seems to be complaining.

- (a) positive (c) optimistic
- (b) negative (d) pessimistic

15. She is very _____ and always seems to be looking for trouble.

- (a) peaceful (c) rebellious
- (b) aggressive (d) obedient

16. He is very _____ and always seems to be daydreaming.

- (a) focused (c) attentive
- (b) distracted (d) careless

17. She is very _____ and always seems to be making excuses.

- (a) honest (c) reliable
- (b) dishonest (d) unreliable

18. He is very _____ and always seems to be trying to control others.

- (a) dominant (c) independent
- (b) submissive (d) cooperative

19. She is very _____ and always seems to be feeling sorry for herself.

- (a) confident (c) optimistic
- (b) insecure (d) pessimistic

20. He is very _____ and always seems to be making jokes.

- (a) serious (c) humorous
- (b) funny (d) witty

Task 2. Personality Vocabulary Test. Intermediate level.
Instructions: Choose the best word from the options to complete each sentence.

1. She is a very _____ person. She always tells the truth, even when it's difficult.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) honest | (c) generous |
| (b) humble | (d) reliable |

2. He is very _____ and always willing to help others.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) compassionate | (c) sympathetic |
| (b) empathetic | (d) kind |

3. She is a very _____ person. She always gets along well with others.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) sociable | (c) friendly |
| (b) outgoing | (d) gregarious |

4. He is very _____ and always takes things seriously.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) conscientious | (c) hardworking |
| (b) responsible | (d) diligent |

5. She is very _____ and always has a positive attitude.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) optimistic | (c) enthusiastic |
| (b) cheerful | (d) hopeful |

6. He is very _____ and always thinks about the consequences of his actions.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) thoughtful | (c) prudent |
| (b) considerate | (d) wise |

7. She is a very _____ person. She always stands up for what she believes in.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) assertive | (c) independent |
| (b) confident | (d) courageous |

8. He is very _____ and always tries to see the best in people.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) tolerant | (c) understanding |
| (b) patient | (d) forgiving |

9. She is very _____ and always puts others before herself.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) selfless | (c) compassionate |
| (b) altruistic | (d) generous |

10. He is very _____ and always tries to avoid conflict.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) peaceful | (c) diplomatic |
| (b) harmonious | (d) cooperative |

11. She is a very _____ person. She always follows the rules and regulations.

- (a) law-abiding
- (b) obedient
- (c) compliant
- (d) respectful

12. He is very _____ and always tries to be the center of attention.

- (a) extroverted
- (b) outgoing
- (c) charismatic
- (d) narcissistic

13. She is very _____ and always seems to be in a bad mood.

- (a) pessimistic
- (b) cynical
- (c) negative
- (d) sarcastic

14. He is very _____ and always seems to be nervous and anxious.

- (a) insecure
- (b) self-conscious
- (c) timid
- (d) shy

15. She is very _____ and always seems to be complaining.

- (a) whiny
- (b) pessimistic
- (c) negative
- (d) critical

16. He is very _____ and always seems to be looking for trouble.

- (a) rebellious
- (b) defiant
- (c) aggressive
- (d) impulsive

17. She is very _____ and always seems to be daydreaming.

- (a) absent-minded
- (b) distracted
- (c) spacey
- (d) forgetful

18. He is very _____ and always seems to be making excuses.

- (a) evasive
- (b) dishonest
- (c) untrustworthy
- (d) unreliable

19. She is very _____ and always seems to be trying to control others.

- (a) dominant
- (b) authoritarian
- (c) manipulative
- (d) aggressive

20. He is very _____ and always seems to be feeling sorry for himself.

- (a) self-pitying
- (b) pessimistic
- (c) negative
- (d) insecure

Case 6. Personality Vocabulary Self-assessment Answers are in Appendix 1.

Case 7. Personality Grammar

Nouns: Countable and Uncountable

Task 1. Learn about the General rules for Countable and Uncountable Nouns.

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to things that can be counted and have a singular and plural form.• Can be used with numbers and indefinite articles (a/an).• Examples: book, chair, person, idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to things that cannot be counted or do not have a plural form.• Cannot be used with numbers or indefinite articles.• Examples: water, air, intelligence, personality

Task 2. Learn the Rules for Using Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

- Use countable nouns when referring to specific instances or quantities of something.
- Use uncountable nouns when referring to general concepts or substances

Task 3. Translate the Examples in the Context of Personality:

- "She has many positive personality traits."
- "He lacks certain social skills."
- "His strengths include empathy and resilience."
- "Her personality is a reflection of her experiences."
- "He has a strong sense of self-esteem."
- "Her intelligence is evident in her work."

Task 4. Study some additional notes and *usage tips*:

- Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable depending on the context. For example, "paper" is countable when referring to sheets of paper, but uncountable when referring to the material itself.
- Uncountable nouns can sometimes be made countable by adding a suffix, such as "-ful" (e.g., "a handful of ideas") or "-ness" (e.g., "a touch of sadness").

- Choose the correct type of noun based on the meaning and context.
- Use countable nouns with appropriate numbers and articles.
- Avoid using indefinite articles with uncountable nouns.

Task 5. Do some exercises to see how you understand the rules.

Exercise 1: Countable or Uncountable?

Identify whether the following personality traits are countable or uncountable.

- Intelligence • Kindness • Humor • Ambition • Patience

Exercise 2: Forming Plurals.

Add the correct plural form to the following countable personality traits:

- Honesty
- Strength
- Compassion
- Intelligence

Exercise 3: Using Articles.

Choose the correct article (a, an, or the) to complete the following sentences:

- I admire people with _____ strong sense of humor.
- _____ kindness that he shows is truly heartwarming.
- I've always been attracted to people with _____ intelligence.

Exercise 4: Using Possessive Nouns.

Rewrite the following sentences using possessive nouns:

- That woman has a wonderful personality.
- I admire the man's intelligence.
- The child's kindness is truly remarkable.

Exercise 5: Using Uncountable Nouns.

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the uncountable noun "patience":

- You need a lot of _____ to deal with difficult people.
- His _____ is truly admirable.
- I've learned the importance of having _____ in life.

Case 7. Personality Grammar Nouns: Countable and Uncountable
Answers are in Appendix 2.

Case 8. Personality Grammar

Degrees of Comparison

Task 1. Learn about the General rules for Degrees of Comparison.

<u>Positive Degree</u>	<u>Comparative Degree</u>	<u>Superlative Degree</u>
Describes the quality or characteristic of a person or thing without comparing it to others	Compares the quality or characteristic of two people or things	Compares the quality or characteristic of three or more people or things
<i>Example: "She has a strong personality."</i>	<i>Example: "She is stronger than her sister."</i>	<i>Example: "She is the strongest person in the team."</i>
The first form – no changes	Formed by adding -er to adjectives (e.g., strong -> stronger) or using the word "more" before adjectives (e.g., more confident).	Formed by adding -est to adjectives (e.g., strong -> strongest) or using the word "most" before adjectives (e.g., most confident)

Irregular Forms:

Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
many/much	more	most
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
well	better	best

Notes:

- "Farther" is typically used for physical distance, while "further" is used for metaphorical or abstract distances.
- "Less" is used with uncountable nouns, while "fewer" is used with countable nouns.

- "Elder" and "eldest" are more formal forms of "older" and "oldest" and are often used in reference to people.

Task 2. Learn the Rules for Using Degrees of Comparison:

- Use the comparative degree to compare two people or things.
- Use the superlative degree to compare three or more people or things.
- When comparing two things, use "than" after the comparative degree.
- When comparing three or more things, use "the" before the superlative degree.

Task 3. Translate the Examples in the Context of Personality:

- Positive Degree: "He has a charismatic nature."
- Comparative Degree: "She is more assertive than her colleagues."
- Superlative Degree: "He is the most resilient person I know."

Task 4. Learn the Rules for Comparative Constructions:

- Used to compare two people or things.
- Two main types:
 - * Equal Comparison: Uses "as...as" to indicate that two people or things are equal in a quality or characteristic.
 - * Unequal Comparison: Uses "not as...as" or "-er/-ier than" to indicate that one person or thing has more or less of a quality or characteristic than the other.

Task 5. Learn the Rules for Superlative Constructions:

- Used to compare three or more people or things.
- Two main types:
 - * Equative Superlative: Uses "the most" or "the least" to indicate that one person or thing has the highest or lowest degree of a quality or characteristic.
 - * Comparative Superlative: Uses "the...est" or "the most...ing" to indicate that one person or thing has a greater or lesser degree of a quality or characteristic than all the others.

Task 6. Translate the Examples in the Context of Personality:

1. "He is as confident as his brother."
2. "She is not as outgoing as her friends."

3. "He is the most charismatic person in the group."
4. "She is the most caring and compassionate person I have ever met."

Task 7. Study some additional notes and usage tips:

- When comparing two things using "as...as," the adjective or adverb does not change form.
- When comparing two things using "-er/-ier than," the adjective or adverb takes the comparative form.
- When comparing three or more things using "the most" or "the least," the adjective or adverb takes the superlative form.
- *Use comparison constructions to highlight similarities and differences between people or things.*
- *Choose the appropriate construction based on the number of people or things being compared.*
- *Ensure that the grammar and structure of the comparison construction is correct.*

Task 8. Do some exercises to see how you understand the rules.

Exercise 1: Comparative Adjectives

Complete the following sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses:

- My sister is _____ (intelligent) than me.
- He is _____ (kind) person I know.
- This book is _____ (interesting) than the last one I read.

Exercise 2: Superlative Adjectives

Complete the following sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses:

- She is the _____ (beautiful) woman in the room.
- He is _____ (smart) student in the class.
- This is _____ (difficult) test I've ever taken.

Exercise 3: Comparison with "More" and "Less"

Use "more" or "less" to complete the following sentences:

- I am _____ (patient) than my brother.
- This job is _____ (stressful) than my previous one.
- She is _____ (ambitious) than she seems.

Exercise 4: Comparison with "As...as"

Complete the following sentences with "as...as" to make comparisons:

- My friend is _____ (funny) _____ a clown.

- This movie is _____ (good) _____ the book.
- She is _____ (intelligent) _____ her sister.

Exercise 5: Double Comparatives

Complete the following sentences with double comparatives:

- The _____ I study, the _____ I get.
- The _____ you work, the _____ you will succeed.
- The _____ money you have, the _____ problems you will have.

Case 8. Personality Grammar Degrees of Comparison Answers are in Appendix 3.

Case 9. Personality & Personal Grammar

English Tenses in Active Voice

Task 1. Learn the key grammar rules about The ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM in ACTIVE. Translate the examples.

Present Simple Active Tense:

- Describes habitual actions or permanent states.
- Structure: Subject + verb (base form).
- Example: "He has a strong personality."

Present Continuous Active Tense:

- Indicates ongoing actions or temporary situations.
- Structure: Subject + am/is/are + present participle (-ing).
- Example: "She is developing her confidence."

Present Perfect Active Tense:

- Refers to actions or states that started in the past and continue up to the present.
- Structure: Subject + have/has + past participle.
- Example: "He has built a positive self-image."

Past Simple Active Tense:

- Narrates past events that are completed.
- Structure: Subject + verb (past form).
- Example: "She overcame her shyness."

Past Continuous Active Tense:

- Describes actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past.
- Structure: Subject + was/were + present participle (-ing).
- Example: "He was working on his self-esteem at the time."

Past Perfect Active Tense:

- Refers to past actions or states that occurred before another past event.
- Structure: Subject + had + past participle.
- Example: "He had already developed his leadership skills before the interview."

Future Simple Active Tense:

- Expresses actions or events that will happen in the future.
- Structure: Subject + will + verb (base form).
- Example: "She will project a positive attitude during the presentation."

Future Continuous Active Tense:

- Indicates actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.
- Structure: Subject + will + be + present participle (-ing).
- Example: "He will be networking with potential employers."

Future Perfect Active Tense:

- Refers to actions or states that will be completed by a specific time in the future.
- Structure: Subject + will have + past participle.
- Example: "She will have gained confidence by the end of the program."

Task 2. Do some exercises to see how you understand the rules.

Exercise 1: Present Simple Active

Complete the sentences using the correct active form of the verb in the present simple tense.

1. I _____ (like) to read books.
2. She _____ (work) as a doctor.
3. The students _____ (study) for their exams.
4. We _____ (play) tennis every weekend.
5. They _____ (live) in a big house.

Exercise 2: Present Continuous Active

Put the verbs in the correct active form of the present continuous tense.

1. I _____ (read) a book right now.
2. She _____ (work) on a project at the moment.
3. The students _____ (study) for their test.

4. We _____ (play) a game of cards.
5. They _____ (have) a party tonight.

Exercise 3: Past Simple Active

Complete the sentences with the past simple active form of the verbs.

1. I _____ (visit) my grandparents last weekend.
2. She _____ (write) a letter to her friend.
3. The students _____ (finish) their homework.
4. We _____ (go) to the movies yesterday.
5. They _____ (have) a great time at the party.

Exercise 4: Past Continuous Active

Put the verbs in the past continuous active form.

1. I _____ (read) a book when the phone rang.
2. She _____ (work) on a project when I arrived.
3. The students _____ (study) for their test when the teacher entered.
4. We _____ (play) a game of cards when the lights went out.
5. They _____ (have) a party when the neighbors complained.

Exercise 5: Future Simple Active

Complete the sentences with the future simple active form of the verbs.

1. I _____ (go) to the store later today.
2. She _____ (meet) her friends for lunch tomorrow.
3. The students _____ (take) their final exam next week.
4. We _____ (travel) to Europe next summer.
5. They _____ (celebrate) their anniversary next month.

Exercise 6: Future Continuous Active

Put the verbs in the future continuous active form.

1. I _____ (read) a book at this time tomorrow.
2. She _____ (work) on a project at this time next week.
3. The students _____ (study) for their test at this time next month.
4. We _____ (play) a game of cards at this time next year.
5. They _____ (have) a party at this time next weekend.

Exercise 7: Present Perfect Active

Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect active form of the verbs.

1. I have _____ (read) this book twice.
2. She has _____ (written) many letters to her friends.
3. The students have _____ (finished) their homework.
4. We have _____ (gone) to the movies several times this year.
5. They have _____ (had) a great time at the party.

Exercise 8: Past Perfect Active

Put the verbs in the past perfect active form.

1. I had _____ (read) the book before I saw the movie.
2. She had _____ (written) the letter before I arrived.
3. The students had _____ (finished) their homework before the teacher collected it.
4. We had _____ (gone) to the movies before the rain started.
5. They had _____ (had) a great time at the party before it ended.

Exercise 9: Future Perfect Active

Complete the sentences with the future perfect active form of the verbs.

1. I will have _____ (read) the book by tomorrow.
2. She will have _____ (written) the letter by the end of the week.
3. The students will have _____ (finished) their homework by next Monday.
4. We will have _____ (gone) to the movies by the time you arrive.
5. They will have _____ (had) a great time at the party by the time it ends.

Exercise 10: Conditional Active

Rewrite the sentences using the conditional active form of the verbs.

1. If I have time, I will _____ (read) the book.
2. If she knew the answer, she would _____ (tell) me.
3. If the students study hard, they will _____ (pass) the test.
4. If we win the lottery, we will _____ (buy) a new house.
5. If they don't like the movie, they will _____ (leave) the theater.

Task 3. Write the key grammar rules for Present Perfect Continuous Tense Form Active.

Task 4. Find the examples. Give the appropriate translation for the examples.

Task 5. Create an exercise similar to the above for Present Perfect Continuous Tense Form Active.

Case 10. Personality & Personal Grammar

English Tenses in Passive Voice

Task 1. Learn the key grammar rules about The ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM in PASSIVE. Translate the examples.

Present Simple Passive Tense:

- Describes actions or states that are being experienced by the subject in the present.
- Structure: Subject + am/is/are + past participle.
- Example: "Her personality is admired by everyone."

Present Continuous Passive Tense:

- Indicates ongoing actions or temporary situations that are being experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + am/is/are + being + past participle.
- Example: "Her confidence is being boosted by the therapy."

Present Perfect Passive Tense:

- Refers to actions or states that started in the past and continue up to the present, and are being experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + have/has been + past participle.
- Example: "Her self-esteem has been shattered by the experience."

Past Simple Passive Tense:

- Narrates past events that are completed and were experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + was/were + past participle.
- Example: "She was bullied in her childhood."

Past Continuous Passive Tense:

- Describes actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past and were being experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + was/were being + past participle.
- Example: "Her social skills were being developed through the program."

Past Perfect Passive Tense:

- Refers to past actions or states that occurred before another past event and were experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + had been + past participle.
- Example: "She had already been traumatized by the incident before the therapy began."

Future Simple Passive Tense:

- Expresses actions or events that will happen in the future and will be experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + will be + past participle.
- Example: "Her personality will be shaped by her experiences."

Future Continuous Passive Tense:

- Indicates actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future and will be experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + will be being + past participle.
- Example: "Her self-confidence will be being nurtured throughout the program."

Future Perfect Passive Tense:

- Refers to actions or states that will be completed by a specific time in the future and will have been experienced by the subject.
- Structure: Subject + will have been + past participle.
- Example: "Her social anxiety will have been overcome by the end of the treatment."

Task 2. Do some exercises to see how you understand the rules.

Exercise 1: Present Simple Passive

Complete the sentences using the correct passive form of the verb in the present simple tense.

1. The books _____ (write) by famous authors.
2. My car _____ (wash) every week.
3. The students _____ (teach) by experienced teachers.
4. The assignments _____ (submit) on time.
5. The reports _____ (evaluate) carefully.

Exercise 2: Present Continuous Passive

Put the verbs in the correct passive form of the present continuous tense.

1. The students _____ (test) at the moment.
2. The building _____ (repair) right now.
3. The food _____ (cook) for dinner.
4. The emails _____ (send) to the clients.
5. The presentation _____ (prepare) by the team.

Exercise 3: Past Simple Passive

Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs.

1. The house _____ (build) in the 19th century.
2. The criminals _____ (arrest) last night.
3. The play _____ (perform) by a local theater group.
4. The report _____ (write) by the CEO.
5. The accident _____ (cause) by a careless driver.

Exercise 4: Past Continuous Passive

Put the verbs in the past continuous passive form.

1. The car _____ (repair) when I arrived.
2. The children _____ (teach) a lesson on dinosaurs.
3. The painting _____ (restore) by an expert.
4. The documents _____ (review) by the legal team.
5. The speech _____ (deliver) by the senator.

Exercise 5: Future Simple Passive

Complete the sentences with the future simple passive form of the verbs.

1. The project _____ (complete) by tomorrow.
2. The garden _____ (design) by a landscape architect.
3. The clothes _____ (deliver) to your home.
4. The equipment _____ (install) by a technician.
5. The guests _____ (invite) to the wedding next month.

Exercise 6: Future Continuous Passive

Put the verbs in the future continuous passive form.

1. The house _____ (build) at this time next year.
2. The students _____ (attend) a conference in London.
3. The movie _____ (film) in Hollywood.
4. The reports _____ (present) to the board of directors.
5. The bridge _____ (repair) over the next six months.

Exercise 7: Present Perfect Passive

Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect passive form of the verbs.

1. The book has been _____ (write) by a famous author.
2. The car has been _____ (wash) every week.
3. The students have been _____ (teach) by experienced teachers.
4. The assignments have been _____ (submit) on time.
5. The reports have been _____ (evaluate) carefully.

Exercise 8: Past Perfect Passive

Put the verbs in the past perfect passive form.

1. The house had been _____ (build) in the 19th century.
2. The criminals had been _____ (arrest) last night.
3. The play had been _____ (perform) by a local theater group.
4. The report had been _____ (write) by the CEO.
5. The accident had been _____ (cause) by a careless driver.

Exercise 9: Future Perfect Passive

Complete the sentences with the future perfect passive form of the verbs.

1. The project will have been _____ (complete) by tomorrow.
2. The garden will have been _____ (design) by a landscape architect.
3. The clothes will have been _____ (deliver) to your home.
4. The equipment will have been _____ (install) by a technician.
5. The guests will have been _____ (invite) to the wedding next month.

Exercise 10: Conditional Passive

Rewrite the sentences using the conditional passive form of the verbs.

1. If the weather is good, the party will be _____ (hold).
2. If I had known, I would have been _____ (inform).
3. If the project is successful, it will be _____ (fund).
4. If the students study hard, they will be _____ (pass).
5. If the problem is not solved, it will be _____ (escalate).

Task 3. Look at the examples of Conditionals.

Conditionals: 4 Types and Structures

Zero Conditional: If + Present Simple, +Present Simple

If you heat water up to 100 degrees, it boils.

First Conditional: If + Present Simple, will + V1

If your friends wait for your visit, we will come to see them.

Second Conditional: If + Past Simple, would + V1

If I were you, I would be more tolerant to my neighbor.

Third Conditional: If + Past Perfect, would + have V3

If I had been you, I would have been more tolerant to my neighbor.

Appendixes

Appendix 1. Case 6. Personality Vocabulary Self-assessment.

Pre-Intermediate level. Personality Vocabulary Test. Answer Key:

1. (a)	6. (a)	11. (a)	16. (b)
2. (a)	7. (a)	12. (b)	17. (b)
3. (a)	8. (a)	13. (c)	18. (a)
4. (a)	9. (b)	14. (b)	19. (b)
5. (a)	10. (a)	15. (b)	20. (b)

Intermediate level. Personality Vocabulary Test. Answer Key:

1. (a)	6. (a)	11. (a)	16. (a)
2. (a)	7. (a)	12. (c)	17. (a)
3. (a)	8. (a)	13. (a)	18. (a)
4. (a)	9. (a)	14. (a)	19. (a)
5. (a)	10. (a)	15. (a)	20. (a)

Appendix 2. Case 7. Personality Grammar Countable and Uncountable Nouns.

Exercise 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intelligence: Uncountable• Kindness: Uncountable• Humor: Uncountable• Ambition: Uncountable• Patience: Uncountable	Exercise 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honesty: honesties• Strength: strengths• Compassion: compassions• Intelligence: intelligences
Exercise 3:	Exercise 4:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a • The • an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That woman's personality is wonderful. • I admire the man's intelligence. • The child's kindness is truly remarkable.
Exercise 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patience • patience • patience 	

Appendix 3. Case 8. Personality Grammar Degrees of comparison.

Exercise 1: • more intelligent • the kindest • more interesting

Exercise 2: • most beautiful • smartest • most difficult

Exercise 3: • more patient • less stressful • more ambitious

Exercise 4: • as funny as • as good as • as intelligent as

Exercise 5: • more I study, the better I get • harder you work, the more you will succeed • more money you have, the more problems you will have

References:

1. Мамонтова Н.Ю., Граборская И.В. Ваш характер. Your Personality : методические материалы для практических занятий / сост. Н.Ю. Мамонтова, И.В. Граборская; Кузбасский государственный технический университет имени Т. Ф. Горбачева. – Кемерово, 2003. – 38 с.
2. Мамонтова Н.Ю. English for modern specialists: Interpersonal and Management Communication. Английский язык для современных специалистов: межличностная и управленческая коммуникация : учеб. пособие / Н.Ю. Мамонтова; КузГТУ. – Кемерово, 2016. – 181 с.
3. <https://themindsjournal.com/geometric-shape-personality-test/>
4. <https://www.learning-mind.com/geometric-shapes-simple-and-unusual-personality-test/>