

Are you seeing your grandparents this weekend?

No, I'm going to stay at home. I'll probably see them next weekend.

1B Family life

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

family

- a Look at some photos showing family members. What's happening in each one? What do you think the relationship is between the people?
- b With a partner, explain the difference between each pair.
- 1 a father and a parent
 - 2 a mother and a stepmother
 - 3 a brother and a brother-in-law
 - 4 a grandfather and a great-grandfather
 - 5 a nephew and a niece
 - 6 a child and an only child
 - 7 your immediate family and your extended family
- c The BBC recently did a survey of 21st-century families in the UK. Read *Changing – for the better?* and try to guess what the missing percentages are. Choose from the list.

17% 26% 60% 75% 85%

- d (15)) Listen and check. Do any of the statistics surprise you? Which ones do you think would be very different if the survey was carried out in your country?
- e Work in small groups. Say what you think and give reasons.

Do you think that...?

- families should have a meal together every day
- children should leave home as soon as they can afford to
- parents should charge their children rent if they live at home and have a job
- parents should be 'friends' with their children on social networking sites, e.g. *Facebook*
- elderly parents should live with their children when they are too old to live alone



Useful language:

Giving your opinion (2)

We often use *should* + verb to say what we think is the right thing or a good thing (to do), e.g.

*I think families **should have** dinner together every day because...*

*I don't think parents **should be** friends with their children on Facebook because...*



Changing – for the better?

Family life is changing in the UK – but not in the way we might think. When the BBC did a survey of families in Britain, they expected to find that family relationships were suffering because of the decline in traditional family structures.

However, some of the results were quite surprising...

58%
of men

and

39%
of women

aged 20–24 still live at home with their parents.

1 _____

think that it is right for parents to charge rent to children over 25 who have a job and are living at home.

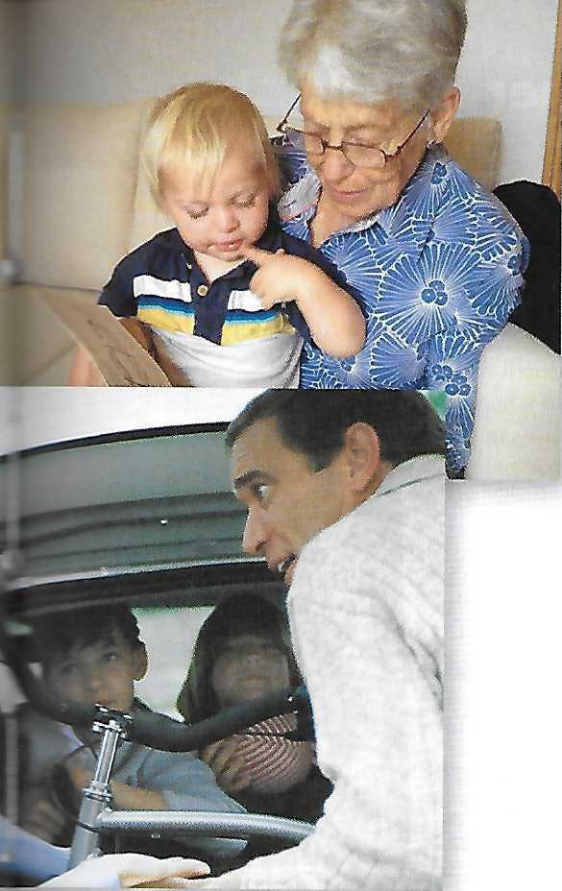
30%

use the internet at least once a week to contact their families.

On average, adults live

130

kilometres from their parents.



2 GRAMMAR future forms

- a 1 16)) Listen to three dialogues between different family members. Who is talking to who (e.g. brother to sister)? What are they talking about?
- b Listen again and match two sentences with each dialogue (1–3).
- A Shall I make you a cup of tea? D I'm staying the night there.
 B You'll drive too fast. E I'll drive really slowly.
 C I'm not going to go to university yet. F It's going to be cold tonight.
- c With a partner, decide which sentence (A–F) is...
- a plan or intention a prediction an offer
 an arrangement a promise
- d ▶ p.133 Grammar Bank 1B. Learn more about future forms and practise them.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress



Sentence stress

An important aspect of speaking English is stressing the words in a sentence which carry the information, and not stressing the other ones. This will help you to communicate better and to speak with good rhythm.

- a 1 21)) Listen to the rhythm in these three dialogues.

- 1 A Are you **coming home** for **dinner** tonight?
 B **No**. I'm **going out** with my **friends**.
- 2 A **What** are you **going to do** in the **summer**?
 B We're **going to rent** a **house** with my **sister** and her **husband**.
- 3 A Do you **think** they'll **have children** soon?
 B I **don't think** so. **Not** for a **few years** anyway.

- b Practise them with a partner. Copy the rhythm.
- c Ask and answer the questions below. Give as much information as possible.

ARE YOU...?

- having dinner with your family tonight
- or is anyone in your family getting married soon
- doing something with a family member this week
- visiting a relative this weekend

ARE YOU GOING TO...?

- have a new nephew or niece soon
- have a big family get-together soon
- go on holiday with your family this year
- buy a present for a member of your family this month

DO YOU THINK...?

- the number of people getting divorced will go up or down in the future
- the birth rate will go up or down in your country
- anyone in your family will live to be 90 or more
- you will move away from (or back to) the area where your family live

95%
of people

say that they have a close family.

2
of people

have a meal with their immediate family every day.

3

say that their families never argue.

4

have family members who they don't speak to any more.

5

think that families should look after grandparents.

75%

of people are happiest with their families.

17%

are happiest with friends.

4 1 22)) SONG Our House 🎵

5 READING

a Which do you think has more advantages, being an only child, or having brothers and sisters? Why?

b Work in pairs. A read *The younger brother*, B read *The only child*.

c Tell your partner about 1 and 2 below. Whose childhood sounds happier?

- 1 other family members who are mentioned
- 2 how the writer's experience as a child affects him / her now

d Look at the highlighted words in the two texts. Try to work out their meaning from the context. Then match them with definitions 1–12.

- 1 _____ *adj* ill
- 2 _____ it's no surprise that
- 3 _____ *noun* competition between two people
- 4 _____ *noun* the time when you were a child
- 5 _____ *noun* a meeting of people, e.g. family
- 6 _____ *noun* people who are fully grown
- 7 _____ *adj* knowing about or being conscious of sth
- 8 _____ *noun* a school where children can live during the year
- 9 _____ *verb* think that sb or sth is important
- 10 _____ *verb* divided sth between two or more people
- 11 _____ *verb* try to hurt sb else
- 12 _____ *noun* a group of friends



each other

When brothers and sisters get older they value **each other** more.

Use **each other** to talk about an action between two people or groups of people, e.g. *I don't get on very well with my dad – we don't understand **each other**.*

e Talk to a partner. Do you have brothers and sisters, or are you an only child? Do you feel positive or negative about it?

Younger brother or only child?

HOW WAS IT FOR YOU?

THE YOUNGER BROTHER NOVELIST TIM LOTT

Rivalry between brothers is normal, but there was a special reason for the tension between us. I was very ill when I was born, and spent three months in hospital with my mother. My brother did not see her at all during that time, as he went to stay with an aunt. When our mother returned home, it was with a **sick** newborn baby who took all the attention. **No wonder** he hated me (although if you ask Jeff, he will say that he didn't – we remember things differently).

My brother and I were completely different. We **shared** the same bedroom, but he was tidy, and I was really untidy. He was responsible, I was rebellious. He was sensible, I was emotional. I haven't got any positive memories of our **childhood** together, though there must have been good moments. Jeff says we used to play Cowboys and Indians but I only remember him trying to suffocate me under the bedcovers.

My relationship with Jeff has influenced my attitude towards my own four daughters. If the girls **fight**, I always think that the younger child is innocent. But the good news about brothers and sisters is that when they get older, they **value** each other more. Jeff is now one of my best friends, and I like and admire him greatly. For better or for worse, we share a whole history. It is the longest relationship in my life.



THE ONLY CHILD JOURNALIST SARAH LEE

I went to **boarding school** when I was seven, and the hardest thing I found was making friends. Because I was an only child, I just didn't know how to do it. The thing is that when you're an only child you spend a lot of your time with **adults** and you're often the only child in a **gathering** of adults. Your parents go on living more or less the way they have always lived, only now you are there too.

I found being an only child interesting because it gave me a view of the world of adults that children in a big family might not get. And I know it has, at least partly, made me the kind of person I am – I never like being one of a group, for example. If I have to be in a group, I will always try to go off and do something on my own, or be with just one other person – I'm not comfortable with being one of a **gang**.

My parents are divorced now and my mother lives in the US and my father in the UK. I feel very responsible for them – I feel responsible for their happiness. I'm the closest relative in the world to each of them, and I am very **aware** of that.



Adapted from a British newspaper

6 VOCABULARY

adjectives of personality

- a Without looking back at *The younger brother* text, can you remember who was *tidy, responsible, and sensible* and who was *untidy, rebellious, and emotional*? Do you know what the adjectives mean? Would you use any of them to describe yourself?
- b ➤ p.153 Vocabulary Bank *Personality*.
- c Write down the first three adjectives of personality that come into your head. Don't show them to your partner. Now go to ➤ Communication *Personality* p.104.

7 PRONUNCIATION

word stress, adjective endings

- a (1 26)) Underline the stressed syllable in these multi-syllable adjectives. Listen and check.

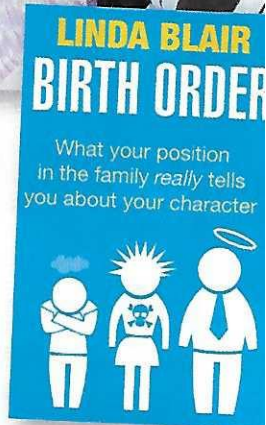
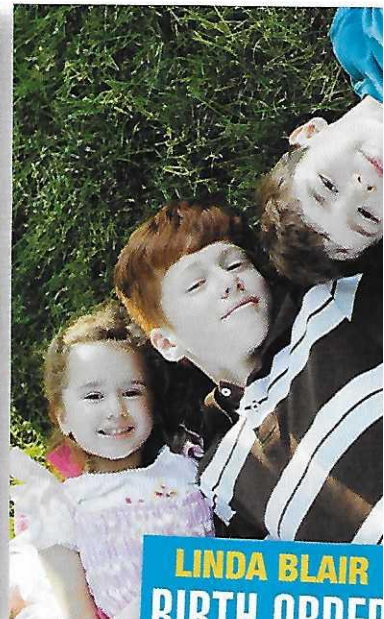
- 1 jea|lous an|xious am|bi|tious
ge|ne|rous re|be|llious
- 2 so|cia|ble re|li|a|ble
- 3 re|spon|si|ble sen|si|ble
- 4 com|pe|ti|tive tal|ka|tive
a|ggre|ssive sen|si|tive
- 5 un|fri|end|ly in|se|cure
im|pa|tient i|mma|ture

- b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Is **-ous** pronounced /aʊs/ or /əs/?
- 2 Is **-able** pronounced /əbl/ or /tɪbl/?
- 3 Is **-ible** pronounced /əbl/ or /ɪbl/?
- 4 Is **-ive** pronounced /əv/ or /ɪv/?
- 5 Are **-ous** / **-able** / **-ible** / **-ive** stressed?
- 6 Are **un-** / **in-** / **im-** stressed?



8 LISTENING & SPEAKING



- a What's your position in the family? Are you the oldest child, a middle child, the youngest child, or an only child?
- b (1 27)) Look at the cover of Linda Blair's book. Now listen to a journalist talking about it on a radio programme. Complete the chart by writing four more adjectives of personality in each column.

Oldest children	Middle children	Youngest children	Only children
sensible	relaxed	outgoing	self-confident

- c Compare with a partner. Then listen to the four sections one by one. Check your answers. What reasons or examples does the journalist give?
- d Look at the completed chart above. In pairs, say...

...if you think it is true for **you** – and if not, why not?

...if you think it is true for **other people** you know (your brothers and sisters, friends, etc.)

9 WRITING

- p.113 Writing *A description of a person*. Write a description of a friend you know well.

1 WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?

a Complete the definitions with the adjectives.

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/ aggressive /ə'gresɪv/
 ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ bossy /'bɒsi/
 charming /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/ competitive /kəm'petətɪv/
 independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/ jealous /'dʒeləs/
 moody /'muːdi/ rebellious /rɪ'belɪəs/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
 selfish /'selfɪʃ/ sensible /'sensəbl/ sensitive /'sensətɪv/
 sociable /'səʊjəbl/ spoilt /spɔɪlt/ stubborn /'stʌbən/

- 1 Selfish people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 A _____ person always wants to win.
- 3 _____ children behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 4 An _____ person gets angry quickly and likes fighting and arguing.
- 5 _____ people have an attractive personality and make people like them.
- 6 A _____ person has common sense and is practical.
- 7 A _____ person is friendly and enjoys being with other people.
- 8 _____ people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 A _____ person is happy one minute and sad the next, and is often bad-tempered.
- 10 _____ people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 A _____ person likes giving orders to other people.
- 12 An _____ person shows that they love or like people very much.
- 13 A _____ person thinks that someone loves another person more than them, or wants what other people have.
- 14 A _____ person can be easily hurt or offended.
- 15 An _____ person wants to be successful in life.
- 16 A _____ person is someone who you can trust or depend on.
- 17 A _____ person doesn't like obeying rules.
- 18 A _____ person never changes his (or her) opinion or attitude about something.

b (123)) Listen and check.

c Cover the definitions and look at the adjectives. Remember the definitions.

2 OPPOSITES

a Match the adjectives and their opposites.

hard-working /hɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ/ mean /miːn/
 outgoing /aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ self-confident /self 'kɒnfɪdənt/
 stupid /stjuːpɪd/ talkative /'tɔːkətɪv/

Opposite

clever _____
 generous _____
 insecure _____
 lazy _____
 quiet _____
 shy _____

b (124)) Listen and check. Then cover the opposites and test yourself.

c With a partner, look at the adjectives again in 1 and 2. Do you think they are positive, negative, or neutral characteristics?

3 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

a Which prefix do you use with these adjectives? Put them in the correct column.

ambitious friendly honest imaginative
 kind mature organized patient reliable
 responsible selfish sensitive sociable tidy

un- / dis-	im- / ir- / in-
unambitious	

b (125)) Listen and check. Which of the new adjectives has a positive meaning?

c Cover the columns. Test yourself.

False friends

Some words in English are very similar to words in other languages, but have different meanings.

Sensible looks very similar to *sensible* in Spanish and French, but in fact in English it means someone who has common sense and is practical. The Spanish / French word *sensible* translates as **sensitive** in English (to describe a person who is easily hurt).

Sympathetic does not mean the same as *sympatyczny* in Polish or *sempatik* in Turkish (which mean **nice, friendly**). In English, **sympathetic** means a person who understands other people's feelings, e.g. *My best friend was very sympathetic when I failed my exam last week.*

future forms

be going to + infinitive

future plans and intentions (1 17))

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.

Are you going to buy a new car or a second-hand one?

I'm not going to go to New York tomorrow. The meeting is cancelled.

predictions (1 18))

Barcelona **are going to win**. They're playing really well.

Look at those black clouds. I think it's **going to rain**.

- We use *going to* (NOT *will / won't*) when we have already decided to do something. NOT *My sister will adopt a child.*
- We also use *going to* to make a prediction about the future, especially when you can see or have some evidence (e.g. black clouds).

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

future arrangements (1 19))

Lorna and Jamie **are getting** married in October.

We're meeting at 10.00 tomorrow in Jack's office.

Jane's **leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.

- We often use the present continuous for future arrangements.
- There is very little difference between the present continuous and *going to* for future plans / arrangements, and often you can use either.
 - *going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married next year.

- the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements. *We're getting married on October 12th.* (= we've booked the church, etc.)
- We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g. *go, come, arrive, leave*, etc.
I'm going to Paris tomorrow and coming back on Tuesday.

will / shall + infinitive

instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, (1 20))
future facts, suggestions

- 1 **I'll have** the steak. (instant decision)
I won't tell anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll carry that bag for you. (offer)
You'll love New York! (prediction)
I'll be at home all afternoon. (future fact)
- 2 **Shall I help** you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we eat out tonight? (suggestion)



- 1 We use *will / won't* (NOT the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, offers, and suggestions. NOT *I carry that bag for you.*
 - We can also use *will / won't* for predictions, e.g. *I think Barcelona will win*, and to talk about future facts, e.g. *The election will be on 1st March.*
- 2 We use *shall* (NOT *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.

- a **Circle** the correct form. Tick ✓ the sentence if both are possible.

My grandparents *are going to retire / will retire* next year. ✓

- 1 *Will we / Shall we* invite your parents for Sunday lunch?
- 2 *I'm going to make / I'll make* a cake for your mum's birthday, if you want.
- 3 *I'm not having / I'm not going to have* dinner with my family tonight.
- 4 The exam *will be / is being* on the last Friday of term.
- 5 You can trust me. *I'm not telling / I won't tell* anyone what you told me.
- 6 My cousin *is arriving / will arrive* at 5.30 p.m.
- 7 I think the birth rate *will go down / shall go down* in my country in the next few years.
- 8 *I'm not going to go / I won't go* to my brother-in-law's party next weekend.
- 9 *Shall I / Will I* help you with the washing-up?

- b Complete B's replies with a correct future form.

- A What's your stepmother going to do about her car?
B She's *going to buy* a second-hand one. (buy)
- 1 A I'm going to miss you.
B Don't worry. I promise I _____ every day. (write)
- 2 A What are Alan's plans for the future?
B He _____ a degree in engineering. (do)
- 3 A Can I see you tonight?
B No, I _____ late. How about Saturday? (work)
- 4 A What would you like for starters?
B I _____ the prawns, please. (have)
- 5 A There's nothing in the fridge.
B OK. _____ we _____ a takeaway? (get)
- 6 A I don't have any money, so I can't go out.
B No problem, I _____ you some. (lend)
- 7 A Shall we have a barbecue tomorrow?
B I don't think so. On the radio they said that it _____. (rain)
- 8 A We land at about eight o'clock.
B _____ I _____ you _____ from the airport? (pick up)