The family

A

Family words
A family tree for some of Anne and Ivan Sorokin’s relatives or relations.

Ivan and Anne and their children
Ivan is Anne’s husband and Karen and Jack’s father. Anne is Ivan’s wife and Karen and Jack’s mother. Anne and Ivan are Karen and Jack’s parents. Karen is Anne and Ivan’s daughter. Jack is their son. Karen is Jack’s sister. Jack is Karen’s brother.

Henry and Diana
Henry is Karen and Jack’s grandfather. Diana is their grandmother. Henry and Diana are Karen and Jack’s grandparents. Karen is Henry and Diana’s granddaughter. Jack is their grandson.

Amelia, George and Meena
George is Karen and Jack’s uncle. Amelia and Meena are Karen and Jack’s aunts. Karen is Amelia, George and Meena’s niece. Jack is their nephew. Kavita and Ravi are Karen and Jack’s cousins.

B

Expressions
Have you got any brothers and sisters? No, I am an only child.
Do you come from a big family? Yes, I have three brothers and two sisters.

Common mistakes
We say ‘my/his wife’ (singular) but ‘our/their wives’ (plural).
Exercises

1.1 Look at the family tree on the opposite page. Complete the sentences.

1. Kavita is Ravi’s sister.
2. Ravi is Kavita’s brother.
3. Anne is Kavita’s grandmother.
4. Ivan is Ravi’s son.
5. Diana is Ravi’s wife.
6. Henry is Kavita’s father.
7. Ravi is Ivan’s uncle.
8. Kavita is Ivan’s aunt.
9. Meena is Kavita’s niece.
10. Meena is George’s sister.
11. Karen is Ravi’s daughter.

1.2 The Sorokins have some other relatives. Complete the sentences about them.

Meena has a brother, Sanjay. Sanjay is Kavita and Ravi’s uncle, and Sanjay’s wife is their sister.
Sanjay and his wife have one son, Prem. Prem is an uncle.
Henry’s parents are still alive. Alexander is Henry’s uncle, and his wife is their aunt.
Leila is Henry’s aunt.
Alexander and Leila have three children – Amelia, Ivan and George.
Ivan and George and their twin sisters, Anne and Meena, love their parents and visit them as often as possible.

1.3 Ask a friend these questions. Then write sentences about your friend and their family. For example, Marta has one brother but no sisters.

1. Have you got any brothers and sisters?
2. Have you got any cousins?
3. Have you got any nieces or nephews?
4. Have you got any grandparents?
5. Do you come from a big family?

1.4 Cover the opposite page. How many family words can you write down in two minutes? Check what you wrote carefully with the book. Did you spell everything correctly? Which words did you forget?

Over to you

Draw your family tree. Then write sentences. Write about your relations. Marta is my mother. Use a dictionary to help you.
2 Birth, marriage and death

Birth

Anna had a baby yesterday.
He was born at 1.15 yesterday morning.
He weighed 3 kilograms.

They are going to call him John – after John, his grandfather. His grandfather’s birthday is June 16th too – but he was born in 1957!
The baby’s parents were born in 1986.

Common mistakes

Anna had a baby [NOT Anna got a baby].
He/She was born [NOT He/She born or He/She is born].

Marriage

If you do not have a partner, you are single.
If you have a husband or wife, you are married.
If your husband or wife dies, you are widowed.
If your marriage breaks up, you are separated / divorced.
[the marriage has legally ended]

Harry and Sarah got married.
They got married in 2001.
(married without got is more formal)
They went on their honeymoon to Italy.
They were married for 15 years.

Common mistakes

Sarah got married to Harry [NOT with Harry].

Death

Then Harry became ill.
He died last year.
He died of a heart attack.

Common mistakes

Harry is dead [NOT Harry is died or Harry is death].
Exercises

2.1 Think of people you know. Where were they born? When?

1. My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1967.
2. ..........................................................
3. ..........................................................
4. ..........................................................
5. ..........................................................

2.2 Find a word on the opposite page which means …

1. the name for a woman on her wedding day.  bride
2. the name for a man on his wedding day.
3. what you are if you haven't got a partner.
4. to be 57 kilograms.
5. what you are if your marriage has legally ended.
6. a religious service for a dead person.
7. a holiday after a wedding.
8. what you are if your husband or wife dies.

2.3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

in after of to born on

1. In 2003 Anne got married to Daniel Smith. Unfortunately, Daniel's grandmother, Lydia Smith, died of old age soon after their wedding. Daniel and Anne were on their honeymoon when she died. Anne's baby daughter was born two years later. They called the baby Lydia, Daniel's grandmother.

2.4 When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences.

1. Genghis Khan (1162–1227) was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
2. Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) ..........................................
3. Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) ..........................................

2.5 Complete the sentences using died, dead or death.

1. Kelly's grandfather died last year.
2. His grandmother made her very sad.
3. Her grandmother has been dead for five years now.
4. She died of a heart attack.
5. Now all Kelly's grandparents are dead.

2.6 Write about your family. Use words and expressions from the opposite page.

Here are some ideas for making your sentences.

I have got married in (year).
For my/his/her honeymoon, I/he/she went to

I have / My children. They were born in (year) and
Parts of the body

A  Head and face

- hair
- eye
- nose
- tooth / teeth
- ear
- lip
- neck
- mouth

B  Arm and leg

- shoulder
- nail
- thumb
- finger
- hand
- arm
- leg
- knee
- foot / feet
- toe

C  Rest of body

- chest
- side
- stomach
- back
- waist
- hip

We have skin covering our bodies.

D  Inside the body

- heart
- brain
- blood

E  Pronunciation problems

- eye /aɪ/
- knee /niː/
- stomach /ˈstʌmək/
- heart /hɑːrt/
- blood /blʌd/
- foot /fʊt/
- tooth /tʌθ/

F  Singular and plurals

- one foot – two feet
- one tooth – two teeth

Hair is a singular word. My hair is very long – I must cut it soon.

Common mistakes

Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body.

Katie is washing her hair [NOT Jane is washing the hair]. I have a pain in my leg [NOT I have a pain in the leg].

(See Unit 6: Health and illness.)
Exercises

3.1 Here are the names of some parts of the body with the letters mixed up. What are they?

1 eken  
2 osen  
3 rathe  
4 hamcost  
5 olderush  
6 are  
7 hotot  
8 buhtm  
9 akbc  
10 tiwas  

3.2 Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

1 A hand has five _______________.
2 A foot has five _______________.
3 An adult has 32 _______________.
4 You smell with your _______________.
5 The _______________ is a symbol of love.

3.3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1 I have a pain in the _______________.
2 That woman has got very big foots.
3 My grandfather has a pain in the shoulder.
4 The baby has already got two tooths.
5 The little girl needs to wash the face and the hands before dinner.
6 My hairs are dirty. I need to wash them.

3.4 Parts of the body are often used in compound nouns too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.

1 _______________ chair
2 _______________ ball
3 _______________ stick
4 _______________ brush
5 _______________ scarf
6 _______________ bag

3.5 Complete the crossword. Look at the pictures.
4 Clothes

A

Plural words
These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.

My suit is new but these trousers are old. Her jeans / shorts / tights are blue.

Note: You say: a pair of trousers / shorts / glasses, etc.

B

Verbs
You wear clothes but you carry things.
You wear glasses.
Naomi is wearing a long blue coat.
She’s carrying a suitcase and a handbag.
You can also say: Naomi has (got) a blue coat on.
You carry a bag and an umbrella.

In the morning you get dressed or put your clothes on. At night you get undressed or you take your clothes off.

Common mistakes
You put clothes on but you take clothes off [NOT put clothes off].

Tip
When you get dressed in the morning, say to yourself Now I’m putting on my socks. Now I’m putting on my shoes and so on.
Exercises

4.1 Complete the sentences.
1 Joe has a job interview today, so he’s wearing a smart su__________, a white sh__________, and a t__________.
2 Julia’s not working today, so she’s wearing a T-__________, and sh__________.s.
3 Lucy is going to play tennis. She’s wearing white s__________.s and tr__________.s.
4 Gianni is going to a business meeting. He’s w__________.ing a b__________. with his papers and laptop.
5 My trousers are too big. I have to wear a b__________..
6 It’s cold today. I’ll wear my j__________, and I’ll take my c__________. too.

4.2 Match the item of clothing with the part of the body.

1 sunglasses
2 hat
3 scarf
4 glove
5 shoe
6 tights
7 belt
8 ring

4.3 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.
be wear carry have
1 Tim’s jeans __________ blue and his T-shirt __________ red.
2 Julia __________ jeans and a T-shirt today.
3 Meena __________ got a red coat on and she __________ some flowers.
4 Sarah’s dress __________ old but her shoes __________ new.
5 Last year Harry’s trousers __________ white. Now they __________ grey.
6 __________ this a new pair of jeans?
7 My favourite pyjamas __________ dark green.
8 Kim __________ a new pair of shorts.

4.4 Label the picture.

4.5 Complete the verbs in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get dressed</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ____________</td>
<td>or ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your clothes on</td>
<td>your clothes off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 What are you wearing today? Use a dictionary to help you.

I’m wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I’ve got a pair of black trousers on. I’m wearing blue socks and white trainers. I’ve also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.
5 Describing people

A Height /haɪt/ and weight /ˈwɜrт/

Bettina Schwenke is a very tall woman. Tom Jakes is quite short. If you aren’t tall or short, you are of medium height.

Agata Sanchez is really slim. I was very thin when I was in hospital. [slim is more polite than thin]

The doctor said I am overweight. [weigh too much] Their cat is very fat. It needs to go on a diet.

Face and head

Suri has dark skin and dark hair. She has brown eyes. Polly has blonde (or fair) hair and fair skin. She has blue eyes. Ben has a beard and long hair. He has green eyes. Luca has a moustache /ˈmʌstɑːʃ/ and short hair.

You can also use has got, for example, Suri has got dark hair and dark skin.

My mother is a very beautiful woman. [very pretty] My dad’s a very good-looking man.

B Suri has dark skin and dark hair. She has brown eyes. Polly has blonde (or fair) hair and fair skin. She has blue eyes. Ben has a beard and long hair. He has green eyes. Luca has a moustache /ˈmʌstɑːʃ/ and short hair.

Common mistakes

People are tall [NOT People are high].
People have blonde or dark hair [NOT hairs].

My sister is pretty. (usually girls / women only)
Bob’s an ugly man. [ugly = the opposite of beautiful or good-looking]
I’m not ugly or beautiful, I’m just average-looking!

Age

My grandmother is 97. She’s very old. My sister is 14. She’s young, but would like to be older. My father is 56. He’s middle-aged, but would like to be younger! This hospital is for elderly people. (more polite than old)

Expressions

A: How tall is Bettina / Tom? B: She’s 1.85 metres tall. / He’s 1.48 metres tall.
A: How heavy are you? / How much do you weigh? B: I weigh 62 kilos / 74 kilos, etc.
A: How old is he? B: He’s 84.
A: What does Gemma / your sister look like?
B: She’s tall and dark. She’s very pretty.

Tip

Some of the words on this page are a little negative, so be careful how you use them. It’s better not to say to someone: ‘You are fat / thin / ugly / old.’
Exercises

5.1 Complete the sentences.
1 He’s only 1 metre 52. He’s quite short.
2 Very _______________ people are often good at basketball.
3 Models are usually _______________.
4 Does she have dark skin? No, it’s _______________.
5 She’s only seven. She’s very _______________.
6 If I eat too much I’ll be _______________.
7 My grandmother is in this hospital. It’s a hospital for _______________ people. (don’t use ‘old’)

5.2 Complete the questions using the words in brackets ( ).
1 How tall is your brother? (your brother)
   He’s about 1 metre 75.
2 Is _______________? (Elena’s hair)
   No, she’s got dark hair.
3 Is _______________? (Mike’s hair)
   Yes, it is quite long.
4 Are _______________? (your parents)
   Not really, they’re middle-aged.
5 Is _______________? (his sister)
   Yes, she’s very pretty.
6 Why _______________? (Sara, so thin)
   She’s very ill.

5.3 Write sentences about the people in these pictures.

Felicity  Jeff  Anika  Stefan

1 Felicity’s _______________.
   got blonde hair and fair skin.
2 Jeff has _______________.
3 Anika’s got _______________.
4 Stefan’s hair is _______________ and he _______________.

5.4 Write questions.
1 your brother, height
   How tall is your brother?
2 your teacher, looks
   How does your teacher look?
3 you, weight
   How heavy are you?
4 your mother, age
   How old is your mother?
5 your sister, height
   How tall is your sister?
6 your parents, looks
   How do your parents look?

5.5 Now write answers to the questions in 5.4.
1 He’s not very tall. He’s 1 metre 52.

Over to you

Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about their:
- height (tall, short, medium height)
- hair (colour, long, short, beard)
- eyes (colour)
- looks (pretty, average-looking, etc.)