The family

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.

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 __________.
2. Ravi is Kavita’s __________.
3. Anne is Kavita’s __________.
4. Ivan is Ravi’s __________.
5. Diana is Ravi’s __________.
6. Henry is Kavita’s __________.
7. Ravi is Ivan’s __________.
8. Kavita is Ivan’s __________.
9. Meena is Kavita’s __________.
10. Meena is George’s __________.
11. Karen is Ravi’s __________.

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

Meena has a brother, Sanjay. Sanjay is Kavita and Ravi’s __________. Sanjay and his wife have one son, Prem. Prem is an __________.

Henry’s parents are still alive. Alexander is Henry’s __________ and his __________. Leila is __________. Alexander and Leila have three __________ – Amelia, Ivan and George.

Ivan and George and their __________, Anne and Meena, love their __________ 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.
## 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 2. Daniel Smith. Unfortunately, Daniel’s
grandmother, Lydia Smith, died 3. old age soon after their wedding. Daniel and Anne were
4. their honeymoon when she died. Anne’s baby daughter was 5. two years
later. They called the baby Lydia, 6. Daniel’s grandmother.

2.4 When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences.
1. Genghis Khan (1162–1227) Genghis Khan 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  made her very sad.
3. Her grandmother has been  for five years now.
4. She  of a heart attack.
5. Now all Kelly’s grandparents are  .

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  has  children. They were born in  and  (years).
3 Parts of the body

A Head and face

Hair, eye, nose, tooth/teeth, ear, lip, neck, mouth

B Arm and leg

Shoulder, arm, hand, finger, thumb, nail, 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 /ˈstæmək/ heart /hɑːt/ blood /blʌd/ foot /fʊt/ tooth /tuːθ/

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 ........... fingers ........... .
2. A foot has five ........... .
3. An adult has 32 ........... .
4. You smell with your ........... .
5. The ........... is a symbol of love.
6. You hear with your ........... .
7. The child sat on her father’s ........... .
8. Your ........... type can be A, B, AB or O.
9. You think with your ........... .

3.3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I have a pain in the side. I have a pain in my side.
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. ........... arm chair
2. ........... ball
3. ........... stick
4. ........... brush
5. ........... scarf
6. ........... bag

3.5 Complete the crossword. Look at the pictures.

English Vocabulary in Use Elementary
4 Clothes

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

- sweater / jumper
- pyjamas
- jeans
- shorts
- tights
- glasses
- sunglasses
- suit
- coat
- jacket
- scarf
- gloves
- shoes
- trainers
- boots
- shirt
- dress
- ring
- belt
- tie
- hat
- socks
- T-shirt
- watch
- skirt
- sunglass
- shirt
- trouser

B 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.

C 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 suit, a white shirt, and a tie.
2. Julia’s not working today, so she’s wearing a T-shirt and some jeans.
3. Lucy is going to play tennis. She’s wearing white socks and a pair of glasses.
4. Gianni is going to a business meeting. He’s carrying a briefcase with his papers and laptop.
5. My trousers are too big. I have to wear a belt.
6. It’s cold today. I’ll wear my jacket, and I’ll take my coat too.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scarf</th>
<th>belt</th>
<th>shoe</th>
<th>hat</th>
<th>glove</th>
<th>glasses</th>
<th>tights</th>
<th>ring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. sunglasses
2. scarf
3. belt
4. shoe
5. hat
6. glove
7. glasses
8. tights
9. ring
10. jeans

4.3 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>carry</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Tim’s jeans are blue and his T-shirt is red.
2. Julia is wearing jeans and a T-shirt today.
3. Meena has got a red coat on and she has some flowers.
4. Sarah’s dress is old but her shoes are new.
5. Last year Harry’s trousers were white. Now they are grey.
6. Is this a new pair of jeans?
7. My favourite pyjamas are dark green.
8. Kim has a 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 dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or get your clothes on</td>
<td>or get 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.

English Vocabulary in Use Elementary
5 Describing people

A Height /ˈhæt/ and weight /ˈwɛt/  
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.

B 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 /ˈmʌstaʃ/ 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.

C 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)

D 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.

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
2 your teacher, looks
3 you, weight
4 your mother, age
5 your sister, height
6 your parents, looks

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.)