1 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 their 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 Amal 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.

Error warning
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 Amal’s ____________________________
2. Amal is Kavita’s ____________________________
3. Anne is Kavita’s ____________________________
4. Ivan is Amal’s ____________________________
5. Diana is Amal’s ____________________________
6. Henry is Kavita’s ____________________________
7. Amal is Ivan’s ____________________________
8. Kavita is Ivan’s ____________________________
9. Meena is Kavita’s ____________________________
10. Meena is George’s ____________________________
11. Karen is Amal’s ____________________________

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

Meena has a brother, Sanjay. Sanjay is Kavita and Amal’s 1 uncle ____________ and Sanjay’s wife is their 2 ____________ . Sanjay and his wife have one son, Prem. Prem is an 3 ____________ .

Henry’s parents are still alive. Alexander is Henry’s 4 ____________ and his 5 ____________ . Leila is Henry’s 6 ____________ . Alexander and Leila have three 7 ____________ – Amelia, Ivan and George. Ivan and George and their 8 ____________ , Anne and Meena, love their 9 ____________ 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, Chen 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?

Follow-up

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

A 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 1945!
The baby’s parents were born in 1974.

Error warning
We say: Anna had a baby [NOT Anna got a baby]. We say: He/She was born [NOT He/She born or He/She is born].

B 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)

Bill and Sarah got married.

The wedding

Sarah got married to Bill [NOT with Bill].

They (got) married in 1988. (married without got is more formal)
They went on their honeymoon to Italy.
They were married for 20 years.

Error warning

C Death
Then Bill became ill.
He died last year.
He died of a heart attack.

Error warning
Bill is dead [NOT Bill is-died or Bill 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, 1957.
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 _______ Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert’s grandmother, Rosemary Smith, died _______ old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were _______ their honeymoon when she died. Anne’s baby daughter was _______ two years later. They called the baby Rosemary, _______ Robert’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. Jill’s grandfather _______ 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 Jill’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 _______. I/my _______ has _______. I have / my _______ has _______.
I got married in _______ (year). Children. They were born in _______.
For my/his/her honeymoon, I/he/she went to _______.

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3 Parts of the body

A Head and face
- hair
- eye
- nose
- tooth / teeth
- ear
- mouth
- lip
- neck

B Arm and leg
- nail
- thumb
- finger
- hand
- shoulder
- arm

C Rest of body
- chest
- side
- stomach
- back
- waist
- hip

D Inside the body
- heart
- brain
- blood

E Pronunciation problems
- eye /ai/  knee /ni:/  stomach /stʌmək/  heart /hɑ:t/  blood /blɔ:d/  foot /fut/  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.

Error warning
Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body. Jane 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
knee       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 __________. 6 You hear with your __________.
2 A foot has five __________. 7 The child sat on her father’s __________.
3 An adult has 32 __________. 8 Your __________ type can be A, B, AB or O.
4 You smell with your __________. 9 You think with your __________.
5 The __________ is a symbol of love.

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 ___________chair  3 ___________stick  5 ___________scarf
2 ___________ball  4 ___________brush  6 ___________bag

Follow-up

Parts of the body words are used in other ways too.
1 A chair has arms, legs and a back. Where do you think they are? a its back
2 This is a needle. Where is its eye?
3 This is a clock. Where is its face? Where are its hands?
4 This is a bottle. Where is its neck?
5 This is a mountain. Where is its foot?
4 Clothes

A Clothes

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.

Verbs

You wear clothes but you carry things.

You wear glasses.

Naomi is wearing a long red coat. She’s carrying a suitcase and a small handbag.

You can also say: Naomi has (got) a red 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.

Error warning

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 jeans.
3. Liz is going to play tennis. She’s wearing white socks and trousers.
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.

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. Nick’s jeans are blue and his T-shirt is red.
2. Julia is wearing jeans and a T-shirt today.
3. Meena got a red coat on and she has some flowers.
4. Sarah’s dress is old but her shoes are new.
5. Last year Jim’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 new pair of shorts.

4.4 Label the picture.

1 sunglasses
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

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 put</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your clothes off</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 /hæt/ and weight /ˈwɛət/

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]
An overweight man holding a fat cat opened the door.

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.
Beat has a beard and long hair. He has green eyes.
Luca has a moustache /ˈmʌʃtʃə/ and short hair.
You can also use has got, for example, Suri has got dark hair and dark skin.

Error warning

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

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

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 . (don't use 'old')

5.2 Complete the questions using the words in brackets ()
1 How tall is your brother? (your brother)
2 Is (Elena's hair)
3 Is (Mike's hair)
4 Are (your parents)
5 Is (his sister)
6 Why (Sara, so thin)

5.3 Write sentences about the people in these pictures.

1 Suzanna's got blonde hair and skin.
2 Jeff has
3 Caroline's got and he
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.

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