

Lesson 3

1. Let's revise the stages of life:

Be an adult, be a centenarian, be an infant, be a toddler, be a young child, be elderly, be in your teens, be in your twenties, be middle-aged.

2. Complete the sentences with the words below:

adult centenarian elderly infant middle-aged teens toddler twenties young child

- 1 My brother is thirteen months old and he's learning how to walk. He's a _____.
- 2 Last year I was still in my _____, but now I'm 30 years old.
- 3 No children are allowed in this shop without an _____.
- 4 It is my grandmother's 100th birthday today. She's now a _____!
- 5 Her new baby is just four weeks old. He's an _____.
- 6 Young people between the ages of thirteen and nineteen are in their _____.
- 7 Her aunt is quite _____. She's 86.
- 8 People aged between 40 and 60 are sometimes called _____.
- 9 When he was a _____ – about seven years old – he was scared of dogs.

3. **VOCABULARY** Check the meaning of the life events below. At what age are they most likely to happen, do you think? Put them in groups A–E. Compare your answers with your partner. Do you agree?

Life events be born be brought up (by) become a grandparent
buy a house or flat emigrate fall in love get divorced get engaged
get married get your first job go to university grow up have a change of career
inherit (money, a house, etc.) learn to drive leave home leave school
move (house) pass away retire settle down split up start a business
start a family start school

- A Before you are 20 _____
B From 20 to 40 _____
C From 40 to 60 _____
D Over 60 _____
E At any age _____

4. Let's revise Past Simple: affirmative, negative and interrogative.

Remember the signal words- **yesterday, two days ago, last month, last year, etc.**

RECYCLE! Past simple

Remember that there are no rules for the affirmative forms of irregular verbs (e.g. *go – went*), and that the spelling changes with some regular verbs (e.g. *stop – stopped, carry – carried*).

We form the past simple negative with *didn't* and the interrogative with *did*. (The verbs *be* and *can* are exceptions.)

a We form the past simple form of regular verbs by adding *-ed* to the infinitive.

want – wanted talk – talked

b There are some rules about spelling changes.

1 *drop – dropped* 2 *marry – married* 3 *move – moved*

c Some verbs have irregular past simple forms.

go – went begin – began leave – left take – took

5. Write down the correct form of the irregular verbs.

(1) break

(2) ride

(3) cut

(4) shake

(5) blow

(6) run

(7) choose

(8) send

(9) pay

(10) lose

(11) drive

(12) sing

(13) teach

(14) forget

(15) bring

(16) hear

(17) tell

(18) fall

(19) lay

(20) write

6. Complete the text with **the Past Simple form** of the verbs in brackets.

be buy emigrate fall get get grow up
leave move not go not leave not retire start

- 1 My grandparents _____ from Pakistan in the 1960s.
- 2 She _____ home until last summer, when she _____ married.
- 3 I _____ in the village where my family has lived for generations.
- 4 They managed to save quite a bit of money and eventually _____ a small farmhouse with some land.
- 5 They _____ in love, _____ engaged after a week and were married a month later.
- 6 I _____ brought up by my mum after she _____ back to the UK.
- 7 They _____ school at sixteen and _____ to university.
- 8 They _____ a successful business and _____ until they were in their seventies.

5 1.08 Listen to four people talking about their backgrounds and their families. Circle the correct answers (a–c).

- 1 Bilal's dad
 - a was born in the UK.
 - b is going to have a change of career.
 - c wants to study law.
- 2 Sandra's family
 - a have owned a number of farms.
 - b sold the first farm and bought a bigger one.
 - c have owned the same farm for many years.
- 3 Charlotte's mum
 - a brought up her daughter in France.
 - b isn't married.
 - c has been married twice.
- 4 Callum's parents
 - a inherited and ran a successful family business.
 - b didn't have a good education.
 - c left Britain many years ago.

7  1.11 Listen again. Match sentences A–E with speakers 1–4. Use the tone of voice to help you. There is one extra sentence.

- A The speaker is giving advice about winning family arguments. ____
- B We learn how a bad argument had a positive result for the speaker. ____
- C The speaker is advertising a course for families who want to argue less. ____
- D The speaker is persuading somebody to attend a family reunion. ____
- E The speaker describes how a relative lost his job because of a family argument. ____