TASK: Read the target words. Practice using them by means of the exercises presented here.

LESSON 32

Family Relationships

Target Words

1. **ancestral**
2. **cohesion**
3. **descendant**
4. **inheritance**
5. **kin**
6. **legitimate**
7. **paternal**
8. **proximity**
9. **sentiment**
10. **sibling**

Definitions and Samples

1. **ancestral** *adj.* Relating to family members from earlier generations

Sweden is my **ancestral** homeland, from which my great-grandfather emigrated in 1922.

Parts of speech ancestor *n,* ancestry *n*

2. **cohesion** *n.* Ability to stay together as a unit

Family **cohesion** is difficult if young people have to go far away to find work.

Usage tips *Cohesion* can also be used to describe forces that keep materials or structures together.

Parts of speech cohere *v,* cohesiveness *n*

3. **descendant** *n.* A direct relative in a later generation (such as one's son, daughter, or grandchild)

Billy Sobieski claimed to be a **descendant** of Jan Sobieski, a former king of Poland.

Usage tips *Descendant* is often followed by an *of* phrase.

Parts of speech descend *v,* descent *n*

4. **inheritance** *n.* Things passed down to you from your ancestors

My **inheritance** from my grandmother included her favorite necklace.

Parts of speech inherit *v,* inheritor *n*

5. **kin** *n.* Relatives

Even though my uncle didn't really like me, he was kind to me because we were **kin.**

Usage tips A common phrase is *next of kin,* meaning "closest relative."

Parts of speech kinship *n*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. **legitimate** *adj.* True and respectable; in the context of family, born of a mother and father who were married to each other

You can skip the meeting if you have a **legitimate** reason.

Harcourt had two legitimate children with his wife Hannah and one **illegitimate** son with a woman whom he met while traveling.

Usage tips The opposite of *legitimate* is *illegitimate.*

Parts of speech legitimize *v,* legitimacy *n*

7. **paternal** *adj.* Relating to a father

My mother's parents have both died, but my **paternal** grandparents are still alive.

Usage tips *Paternal* may appear with *maternal,* meaning "relating to a mother."

8. **proximity** *n.* Nearness

The house was comfortable, except for its **proximity** to a busy road.

Usage tips *Proximity* can be followed by an *of* phrase or a *to* phrase.

Parts of speech proximate *adj*

9. **sentiment** *n.* Feelings; opinion based on feelings

I share your **sentiments** about air travel, but I disagree that cars are safer.

Usage tips *Sentiments* (the plural) is more common than *sentiment.*

Parts of speech sentimentality *n,* sentimental *adj*

10. **sibling** *n.* Brother or sister

My **siblings** and I got together to buy our parents a gift for their anniversary.

Usage tips *Sibling* is often preceded by a possessive noun or pronoun.

TOEFL Prep I Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. ancestral	(a) fatherly
_____ 2. descendants	(b) children, grandchildren, etc.
_____ 3. legitimate	(c) what one thinks or feels
_____ 4. paternal	(d) acceptable and right
_____ 5. sentiments	(e) related to earlier generations

TOEFL Prep II Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

cohesion ***inheritance*** ***kin*** ***proximity*** ***siblings***

1. You can't expect to have family _____ if the members don't respect each other.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. In our family, the _____ who are closest in age get along the best.
3. If someone dies without a will, the possessions usually go to the next of _____.
4. Medical bills in his last year greatly reduced the _____ going to Tom's wife.
5. Legally, parents have the same _____ of relationship to an adopted child as to their biological children.

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The nature of the family varies widely from culture to culture. In some societies, family members tend to stay in close *proximity* to their *kin*, never moving more than a few miles away from the *ancestral* home. In other places, while the members of one generation may all live near one another, their *descendants* in the next generation scatter widely. In such a case, it's difficult to maintain the same family *cohesion* enjoyed by those who live close together. Sometimes marriage can govern family structure; for example, there may be strict traditions requiring a new bride to leave her *paternal* home and *siblings* to move in with her new husband's family. Such traditions are followed, even by young couples who don't like them, because going against them is likely to result in the loss of *inheritance*. Whatever one's own *sentiments* about family structure, it is important to recognize that one culture's family system is as *legitimate* as another's.

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of this passage?
   a. Different family systems can be found worldwide, but each one deserves respect.
   b. Societies in which children move far away from their parents are not very cohesive.
   c. Although some societies still require a wife to move in with her husband's family, this tradition is dying out.
   d. The most important factor in family happiness is close proximity to your relatives.
2. According to this reading, which family system is most common?
   a. Members of a family living in the same community.
   b. Family members spreading out and living in various cities.
   c. Young couples living with the man's parents.
   d. It is impossible to tell from this reading.

LESSON 33

Friendship

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Target Words

1. affection
2. associate
3. bond
4. clique
5. confide
6. exclusive
7. fluctuate
8. in common
9. solidarity
10. willing

Definitions and Samples

1. **affection** *n.* An emotional closeness or warmth

   I show **affection** for my girlfriend by spending time with her, not by spending money on her.

   Usage tips *Affection* is often followed by a *for* phrase.

   Parts of speech affectionate *adj*

2. **associate** *v.* To regularly spend time together

   Carol doesn't **associate** with people who smoke.

   Usage tips *Associate* is often followed by a *with* phrase.

   Parts of speech association *n,* associate *n*

3. **bond** *n.* A close connection

   Some researchers say that there is an especially strong emotional **bond** between twins.

   Usage tips A *between* phrase—indicating the things that are connected—often follows *bond.*

   Parts of speech bond *v*

4. **clique** *n.* A small group of friends who are unfriendly to people outside the group

   High-schoolers form **cliques** to gain security and acceptance.

   Usage tips *Clique* indicates a negative feeling toward a group.

   Parts of speech cliquish *adj*

5. **confide** *v.* To tell very personal things

   Teenagers are more willing to **confide** in a friend than in a parent.

   Usage tips *Confide* is almost always followed by an *in* phrase.

   Parts of speech confidence *n,* confidant *n,* confidential *adj*

6. **exclusive** *adj.* Keeping out all but a few people

   The most **exclusive** universities accept only a small percentage of people who want to attend.

   Usage tips *Exclusive* can indicate a positive opinion, but in the context of friendship, it can mean "attached only to one person."

   Parts of speech exclude *v,* exclusion *n,* exclusively *adv*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. **fluctuate** *v.* To change often, from one condition to another

Earth's climate **fluctuates** between warm periods and cold periods.

Usage tips *Fluctuate* is usually followed by a *between* phrase (or by a *from . . . to* structure).

Parts of speech fluctuation *n*

8. **in common** *adv.* As a shared characteristic

Billy and Heather have a lot **in common**—basketball, a love of pizza, and an interest in snakes.

Usage tips *In common* very often appears with the verb *to have.*

9. **solidarity** *n.* Standing together despite pressure to move apart

Many student groups declared **solidarity** with the Latino Student Association in their effort to get a Spanish-speaking principal.

Usage tips *Solidarity* is usually used in political contexts.

10. **willing** *adj.* Agreeable and ready to do something

Because of their long friendship, Professor Gardner was **willing** to say a few words at Jones's birthday celebration.

Usage tips *Willing* is almost always followed by a *to* + verb structure.

Parts of speech will *v,* will *n,* willingness *n*

TOEFL Prep I Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. affection	(a) liking someone or something
_____ 2. bond	(b) to move back and forth
_____ 3. clique	(c) standing together in a political cause
_____ 4. fluctuate	(d) a connection
_____ 5. solidarity	(e) an exclusive group

TOEFL Prep II Circle the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Charles is (exclusive / willing) to be friends with Dory, but he is already dating another girl.
2. If I (associate / confide) in you, do you promise to keep what I say a secret?
3. When it comes to weather, Minnesota and North Dakota have a lot (in common / in a bond).
4. One of the main reasons to go to an exclusive college is that you get to (associate / fluctuate) with some of the country's future leaders.
5. The court said that the club's membership rules were unjustly (willing / exclusive) because they kept out people of certain ethnic groups.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

You can walk into any high school and spot the *cliques:* the jocks hang out here, the geeks there, the Goths and preppies in their areas. Teenagers feel a strong need to belong to a group, to *associate* with people with whom they share common interests or goals. Since adolescence is often a time when teens feel turmoil in their home lives, they seek *affection* and friendship outside the home. They look for other young people to *bond* with when their parents don't seem to "understand." Teens going through the various crises of adolescence can more easily *confide* in others their own age, with whom they have more *in common.* Teen cliques are by no means *exclusive*; membership can *fluctuate* on an almost daily basis, but the important thing is that group members feel a sense of *solidarity* and are *willing* to stick together.

1. According to the reading, why do adolescents search for friendship outside the home?
   a. They want to be accepted by the jocks and Goths.
   b. They think their parents don't understand the problems they face.
   c. They want to be in a different clique every day.
   d. They want to talk about their parents with other teenagers.

2. According to the reading, do teens stay in the same groups all the time?
   a. Yes, because their parents want them to.
   b. Yes, because they share common interests.
   c. No, they may move from group to group quite frequently.
   d. No, most groups don't accept new members.

LIVEWORKSHEETS