UNIT 1: RELATIONSHIPS

A. VOCABULARY: FAMILY – DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences. There is often more than one possible answer.

1. Your uncle is your …
   - ☐ aunt's husband.
   - ☐ mother or father's brother.
   - ☐ sister's husband.
2. Your cousin is your …
   - ☐ brother's father.
   - ☐ father's nephew or niece.
   - ☐ uncle or aunt's child.
3. Your niece is your …
   - ☐ brother or sister's daughter.
   - ☐ mother or father's cousin.
   - ☐ son or daughter's cousin.
4. Your brother-in-law is your …
   - ☐ brother's wife.
   - ☐ husband or wife's brother.
   - ☐ sister's husband.
5. Your aunt is your …
   - ☐ cousin's wife.
   - ☐ mother or father's sister.
   - ☐ uncle's wife.
6. Your daughter-in-law is your …
   - ☐ brother's wife.
   - ☐ daughter's husband.
   - ☐ son's wife.
7. Your nephew is your …
   - ☐ brother or sister's daughter.
   - ☐ brother or sister's son.
   - ☐ niece's brother

Exercise 2: Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

anniversary	celebrate	congratulated	engaged	have	invited	married
occasions	together	wish				

I come from a very large family, but we all live in different places, so we don't get (1)_____ very often. We usually meet for special (2)_____ like weddings. Last year, we all met for my grandparents' 50th wedding (3)_____ .

It was my birthday a few weeks ago, but I didn't (4)_____ a big party. I prefer to (5)_____ my birthday with my family and a few close friends. My cousin, who lives in Australia, phoned to (6)_____me a happy birthday. She got (7)_____ last month and is going to get (8)_____ next year. I (9)_____ her on the great news. She's(10) _____ me to her wedding next year. I'm so excited because I've never been to Australia before.

Exercise 3: Choose <u>two</u> correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Age: She's …
   - ☐ middle-aged.
   - ☐ slim.
   - ☐ young.
2. Type of person: He's a/an …
   - ☐ baby.
   - ☐ child.
   - ☐ scar.
3. Size/Height: He's …
   - ☐ long.
   - ☐ short.
   - ☐ tall.
4. Weight: He's …
   - ☐ plain.
   - ☐ slim.
   - ☐ thin.
5. Looks: She's …
   - ☐ good-looking.
   - ☐ plain.
   - ☐ wavy.
6. Hair: He's got … hair.
   - ☐ bald
   - ☐ dark
   - ☐ fair
7. Features: He's got a/an …
   - ☐ adult.

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- ☐ beard.
- ☐ moustache.
- ☐ big earrings.
- ☐ glasses.

8. Features: She wears …
   - ☐ long hair

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

boss	classmate	colleague	enemy
neighbor	partner	relative	stranger

1. A/An _____ is a member of your family, such as a cousin, a parent or one of your children.
2. A/An _____ is a person who hates another person and tries to hurt them or stop them from doing something.
3. Your _____ is someone who lives very close to you, sometimes in the next house or flat.
4. If you don't know somebody, they are a/an _____ .
5. Your _____ is the person who tells you what to do at work.
6. A/An _____ is someone who is in the same class as you at school or university.
7. A/An _____ is one of a group of people who work together.
8. Your _____ is a person you work closely with, for example in pair work.

Exercise 5: **Complete the sentences. Use the phrases in the box**.

always does a lot of work *doesn't like meeting new people*
doesn't want to work or do anything that needs effort
is happy to give other people money, help or their time
is happy to help other people *is happy to meet new people*
thinks only of themselves, and doesn't care about other people
will do what they say they will do

1. A hard-working person	
2. A lazy person	
3. A shy person	
4. A friendly person	
5. A reliable person	
6. A selfish person	
7. A helpful person	
8. A generous person	

B. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Read the information. Then change the underlined words to the negative form. Use contractions (e.g. *don't, aren't*) where possible.

To make a sentence negative, we use auxiliary verb+ not+ main verb.

Positive sentence:
*I **see** my cousin very often because she **lives** in the same town.*

Negative sentence:
*I **don't see** my cousin very often because she **doesn't live** in the same town.*

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1. I can remember people's names because I've got a good memory.
   _____
2. My uncle looks old because he's got grey hair.
   _____
3. My grandmother gives us lots of presents because she's a rich person.
   _____
4. We have a lot of family get-togethers*, so I know my cousins very well.
   _____
5. You can buy toys for your nieces and nephews because they're little children.
   _____

Exercise 2: Complete the questions in the conversations.

1. **A** : How _____ do you see your cousins?
   B: Not very often. I only see them about once a year.
2. **A** : _____ wear a lot of make-up?
   B: My boss? Yes, she wears a lot of make-up.
3. **A** : _____ your nephews and nieces?
   B: My nephew is eight years old and my nieces are five and two years old.
4. **A** : _____ your colleagues lazy or hard-working?
   B: They're quite lazy.
5. **A:** How _____ got?
   B: I've got six cousins.
6. **A:** What _____ your brother's hair?
   B: It's dark brown.
7. **A:** _____ your cousin's wedding?
   B: No, I can't. I was only three years old at the time, so I can't remember it at all.
8. **A:** _____ usually celebrate your birthday?
   B: I usually have a party with my relatives and close friends.

Exercise 3: Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the first sentence. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. **Whenever** it's my aunt's birthday, she organizes a family get-together.
   - My aunt **always** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
   - My aunt **occasionally** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
2. My aunt **rarely** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.

   When it's my aunt's birthday, she **usually** organizes a family get-together.
   - My aunt **almost never** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
   - My aunt **always** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **most years** for her birthday.
3. My aunt **often** organzes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt organizes **a lot of** family get-togethers.
4. My aunt organizes family get-togethers **from time to time**.
   - My aunt **almost** never organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.
5. My aunt organizes a family get-together **three times a year**.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **every four months**.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **every month**.

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- My aunt organizes a family get-together **every three months**.

6. My aunt organizes a family get-together **every other month**.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **every four months**.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **six times a year**.
   - My aunt organizes a family get-together **twice a year**.
7. My aunt **doesn't often** organize family get-togethers.
   - My aunt organizes **a lot of** family get-togethers.
   - My aunt organizes family get-togethers **from time to time**.
   - My aunt **rarely** organizes family get-togethers.
8. My aunt **hardly ever** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **almost never** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
   - My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.

Exercise 4: Read the information below. Then complete the sentences in the present simple passive.

To make a present simple passive sentence, you take the object of the verb in the *active* sentence (e.g. *the tea*) + *am/is/are* + past participle (e.g. *grown*).

Example:

Workers grow the tea for three years.
This sentence is *active*.

The tea is grown for three years.
This sentence is *passive*.

1. Workers pick the tea by hand.
The tea _____ by hand.

2. Workers keep the good oranges.
The good oranges _____.

3. Workers ship the coffee in fridges.
The coffee _____ in fridges.

4. Workers pack the apples into lorries.
The apples _____ into lorries.

5. The lorries deliver the rice to the supermarket.
The rice _____ to the supermarket.

6. Customers buy the chocolate in the supermarket.
The chocolate _____ n the supermarket.

C. READING

How our sweet tooth is hurting us

Over the last three centuries, the amount of sugar in the Western diet has continued to rise. Back at the start of the 18th century, a typical English family consumed less than 2 kg of sugar per year. By the end of that century, that amount had risen 400%. Compare that to the 40 kg that people now consume annually in the USA. In Germany, the second-most sugar-loving nation in the world, people eat roughly 103 grams on average per day. In the Netherlands, the country with the third-biggest sweet tooth, people eat 102.5 grams. Of course, there are some countries in the world where sweet food is less popular: in India, people eat only about 5 grams per day on average; in Indonesia, it's 14.5 grams; and in China, it's just under 16 grams. If you're not sure what 40 kg looks like, it means that the average person in the USA now eats approximately 22 teaspoons of sugar a day. The recommended limit, suggested by researchers from the World Health Organization, is no more than 8 if you want to stay healthy, but just one can of soda contains around 10.

It is common knowledge that many drinks, in bottles or canned, contain a lot of sugar. Although

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advertisements say that they are 'energy-giving', professional athletes and sportsmen and women usually stay away from them. It is teenagers that are their greatest consumers. And – although advertisers promise that these drinks will make people feel energetic and active – because of the type of chemicals they have, once a person has drunk all the soda, they simply feel hungry instead. However, sugar is also in products that many shoppers find surprising, for example, cereal, which actually has a lot. Because they believe it is a healthy kind of food, parents buy it for their children's breakfast.

A large part of the problem, according to nutritionists, is that people find it hard to understand the labels on the back of food products. Nutritionists think this should be a lot easier for them. But at the moment, manufacturers don't have to write 'sugar' on them, but can use words like 'corn syrup' or 'dextran', which can result in confusion for consumers. But why should we be worried about our sugar consumption? Firstly, it is harmful to young children because it causes tooth decay; the pain from this can mean that children don't get the amount of sleep they need. As a result, they can't concentrate when they are in class. In this case, schools and governments have a duty to educate them about good and bad food choices. For adults, the problems increase. Eating too much sugar makes people quickly gain weight, it affects the heart and liver, and can lead to diabetes.

Exercise 1: Quickly read the passage. Which of the ideas in sentences 1–5 are mentioned in the text on page 1? Choose Yes or No.

1. The increase in the amount of sugar we eat.
   - Yes
   - No
2. The places in the supermarket where you can find sugary products.
   - Yes
   - No
3. The way that advertising sugary products has changed.
   - Yes
   - No
4. The health problems that sugar causes in children.
   - Yes
   - No
5. The health problems that sugar causes in adults.
   - Yes
   - No

Exercise 2: Match the people with the definitions

advertiser	*consumer*	*manufacturer*	*nutritionist*	*researcher*

1. a person or company that makes a product:	
2. a person who buys or uses a product:	
3. a person who studies a subject carefully:	
4. a person who gives advice about healthy eating:	
5. a person who makes commercials to sell a product:	

Exercise 3: Who do you think might say the following things? Match the people with the statements.

advertiser	*consumer*	*manufacturer*	*nutritionist*	*researcher*

1. 'My report studies the effects of sugar on the health of people aged 15–24 in the USA.'	
2. 'Feeling tired? New *Choco-nut* breakfast cereal will give you all the energy you need!'	
3. 'There are ten sugar cubes in every can of soda so you shouldn't drink soda every day.'	
4. 'Our factory sells 50% more sugar today than 50 years ago.'	

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5. 'I know sugar is bad for me, but I usually eat two bars of chocolate every day.'	

Exercise 3: Synonyms and paraphrasing. Read the information. Then match the words in bold with the phrases that have a similar meaning. Use the phrases in the box.

recommend that you *stay away from* *not clear* *consume* *harmful to* *was unexpected*

1. Sugar can be **very bad for** children.	
2. My doctor said I was eating the wrong foods, which **surprised me**.	
3. We should **buy and eat healthier food that doesn't have a lot of sugar.**	
4. I try to **avoid** chocolate when I'm hungry because it's not very healthy.	
5. I **think you should** go on a diet.	
6. A lot of information about good sugar and bad sugar is **hard to understand.**	

Exercise 4: Read the information. Then match the paraphrases and synonyms in the box with the phrases. The first one has been done for you.

this can mean that *greatest consumers* *recommended limit* *which actually has a lot* *think this should be a lot easier for them* *soda*

1. the least sugar	sweet food is less popular
2. maximum recommended number	
3. group of people drink more	
4. sugary drink(s)	
5. unexpected amount of sugar	
6. want to be clearer for consumers	
7. as a result of	

Exercise 5: Read the passage "How our sweet tooth is hurting us" again and answer the questions.

1. Which country consumes the least sugar per person? _____
2. What is the maximum recommended number of teaspoons of sugar that a person should consume a day? _____
3. Which group of people drink more sugary drinks than anyone else? _____
4. How do people really feel after finishing sugary drinks? _____
5. Which food product has an unexpected amount of sugar? _____
6. What do nutritionists want to be clearer for consumers? _____
7. What may decrease as a result of tooth decay in children? _____

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