

## ENG FAMILY: VOCABULARY / GRAMMAR

## "FAMILY"

AUNT  
BROTHER  
COUSIN  
DAUGHTER  
FATHER  
HUSBAND  
MOTHER  
NEPHEW  
NIECE  
PARENT  
SIBLINGS  
SIBLINGS  
SISTER  
SON  
UNCLE  
WIFE

### FAMILY MIX:

**stepfather:** the (new) husband of your mother but not your biological father  
**stepmother:** the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother  
**stepson:** the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son)  
**stepdaughter:** the daughter of your (new) husband / wife (she is not your biological daughter)  
**stepsister:** the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather  
**stepbrother:** the son of your stepmother or stepfather  
Sometimes one of your parents gets married again and they have more children.  
**half-brother:** the brother you have only one parent in common with.  
**half-sister:** the sister you only have one parent in common with.

### Singular nouns

1. We can use 's to describe relationships between people or people and objects.

- This is **Martin's** camera. (NOT: .)
- We spent the day at my **sister's** house.
- These are my **boyfriend's** socks.
- **Mr Lewis's** house is for sale.

2. Even if the singular noun is a proper noun (i.e. a name), we add 's.

- Tony is **Ann's** (=her) husband. (NOT: .)
- Ann is **Tony's** (=his) wife.
- Ann is **Mark's** (=his) mother.
- Tony is **Mark's** (=his) father.

### Plural nouns

1. When a plural noun ends in '-s' we write the apostrophe after the 's':

- The two **sisters'** house is next to mine. (= the house of the two sisters)
- The **plumbers'** tools were rusty. (= the tools of the plumbers)
- Mark's **sisters'** names are Ann and Julia. (NOT: )
- ('Mark' is singular but 'sisters' is plural.)
- Mark's **parents'** names are Ann and Tony.

2. If a plural noun doesn't end in 's' (irregular), use 's as normal:

- Ann is the **children's** mother.
- This shop only sells **women's** clothes.

### EXERCISE #1: Find the correct Family Vocabulary

1. When you have children, you are a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you are a male parent, you are a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you are female parent, you are a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If one of your children is a boy, he is your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If one of your children is a girl, she is your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When a couple gets married, the man is the \_\_\_\_\_, and the woman is his \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ both have the same parents.
8. One collective word to describe brothers and sisters is \_\_\_\_\_. **Obs: However this word is normally only used in written English, not orally.**
9. \_\_\_\_\_: the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father
10. \_\_\_\_\_: the sister (or sister-in-law) of your mother/father
11. \_\_\_\_\_: the child of your aunt/uncle
12. \_\_\_\_\_: the male child of your brother/sister
13. \_\_\_\_\_: the female child of your brother/sister

### EXERCISE #2: Complete sentence using words on the box

**July:** Hi there, thank you for inviting me over.

**Boy:** Hello July, I'm glad you could make it. Can I introduce you to \_\_\_\_\_?

**July:** Yes, I would love to meet them.

**Boy:** I would like you to meet \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer.

**Jennifer:** Hello July, it's nice to meet you.

**July:** You too Jennifer. You have a very nice \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jennifer:** Thank you July.

**Boy:** This is \_\_\_\_\_ Bruce.

**Bruce:** Hello July, we have all heard so much about you.

**July:** Thank you Bruce, it's nice to meet you too.

**Boy:** I would like you to meet \_\_\_\_\_ Sara, and this is \_\_\_\_\_ John.

**Sara:** Hello July, I'm glad we finally get to meet you.

**July:** You too Sara. Thank you for having me over for dinner.

**John:** We are happy to have you July. Now, let's eat.

**July:** Sounds great John.

**Boy:** I hope you like kidney pie.

**July:** It's my favorite

my brother  
my mother  
my family  
my sister  
my father

singular nouns: add -s

example: boy → boy's



The **boy's** bicycle is blue.



It belongs to the boy.

plural nouns: add -s

example: boys → boys'



The **boys'** bicycles are blue.



They belong to the boys.

some irregular plural nouns: add -s

example: children → children's



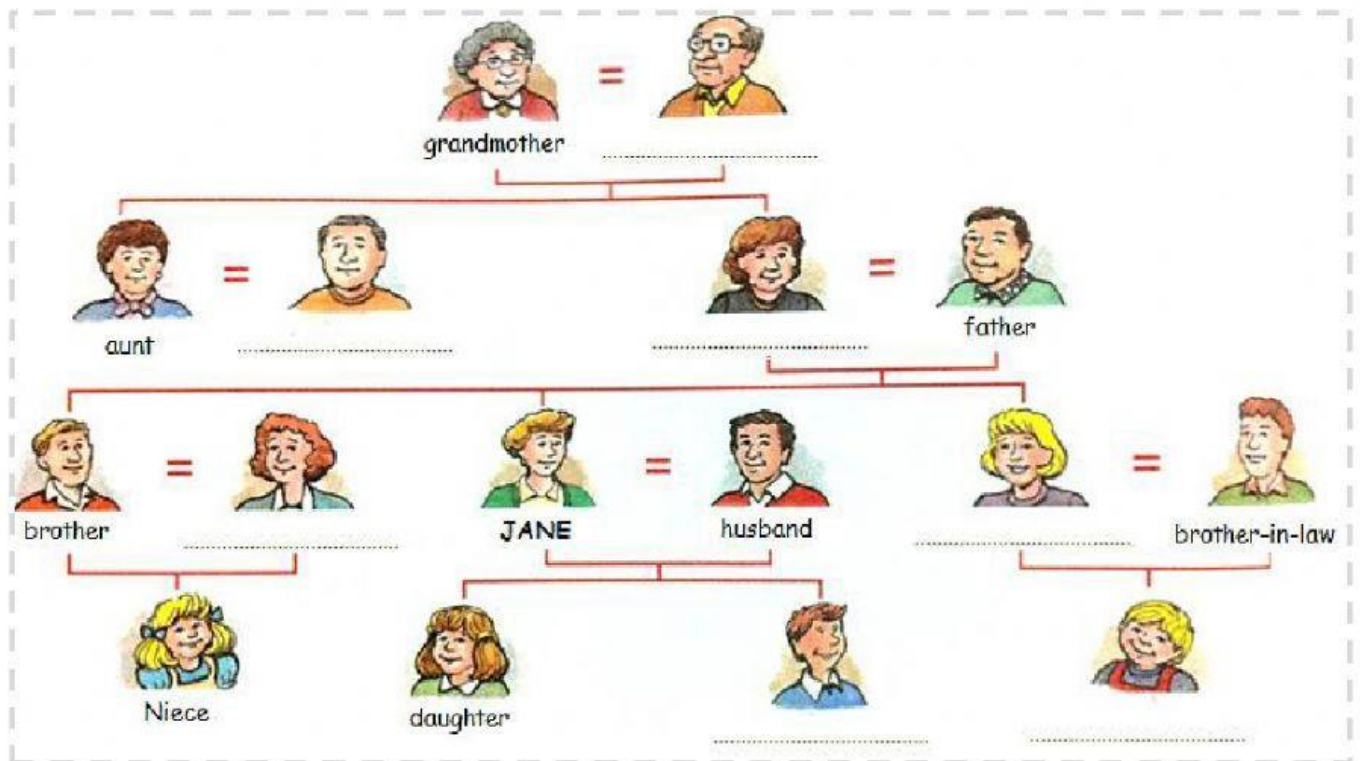
The **children's** bicycles are blue.



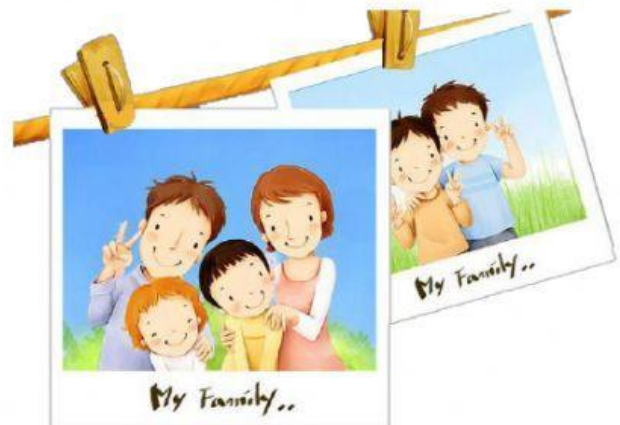
They belong to the children.

## A. IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND PARTNER'S RELATIVES

How are these people related to Jane? Complete the chart with the appropriate family member.



- B. II. Now tell me about your own family.
- C. Your mother's husband is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Your father's father is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Your brother's daughter is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- F. Your cousin's mother is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- G. Your mother's brother is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- H. Your son's brother is your \_\_\_\_\_.
- I. Your husband's mother is your \_\_\_\_\_.





**J. Use the possessive case according to the example.**

*For example: Car / Tim -----→ Tim's car*

1. Book/ Phil \_\_\_\_\_
2. Bryan / sister \_\_\_\_\_
3. the dog / nose \_\_\_\_\_
4. house / my parents \_\_\_\_\_
5. that man / keys \_\_\_\_\_
6. eyes / the cats \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mr. Smith / child \_\_\_\_\_

**A- Rewrite the following sentences using the possessive case.**

1. The house of Michael is nice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The legs of those dogs are short.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The books of the boys are on the table.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The school of the children is old.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The bed of Charles is on the right.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The babies of those women are very beautiful.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Parker is very big.  
\_\_\_\_\_