

## 1B Family life

## 1 GRAMMAR future forms

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs or phrases on the right.

1 My brother hates his job. He's going to look for a new one.

2 Don't worry about the drinks. \_\_\_\_\_ for them.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ some more coffee.

4 Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ before you're 30?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ to my cousin's wedding. We'll be on vacation.

6 A Are you ready to order?  
 B Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ the steak.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 on my next birthday.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner tonight. You paid last time.

9 I'm going to the mall. \_\_\_\_\_ long.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ a party for my grandmother's 80th birthday tomorrow.

**he / look for** (an intention)  
**I / pay** (an offer)  
**I / make** (an offer)  
**you / get married** (a prediction)  
**we / not go** (an arrangement)

**I / have** (an instant decision)  
**I / be** (a fact)  
**we / pay** (an offer)  
**I / not be** (a promise)  
**we / have** (an arrangement)

**b** Complete the dialogues with the correct future form of the verbs in parentheses.



1 A Are you going away this weekend? (go away)  
B No, we                            here. Why? (stay)  
A We                            a barbecue. Would you like to come? (have)



2 A I'm too tired to cook. I \_\_\_\_\_ some Chinese take-out food tonight. (order)  
B Good idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant. What do you want for an appetizer? (call)  
A I \_\_\_\_\_ the spring rolls, please. (have)



3 A What time                  you                  in the morning? (leave)  
B I                  the six o'clock train. (take)  
A I                  you a ride to the train station. (give)



4 A What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? (do)  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ the new James Bond movie. Do you want to come? (see)  
A No, thanks. I've already seen it. You \_\_\_\_\_ it! (love)



5 A I \_\_\_\_\_ you with the dishes. (help)  
B OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ and you can dry. But please be careful with the glasses. (wash)  
A Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything! (not break)

## 2 each other

Rewrite the sentences with *each other*.

- 1 My brother's shouting at my sister and she's shouting at him.  
My brother and sister are shouting at each other.
- 2 Rob doesn't know Alex and Alex doesn't know Rob.  
Rob and Alex \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm not speaking to my sister and she isn't speaking to me.  
My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I don't understand you and you don't understand me.  
We \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The coach respects the players and they respect him.  
The coach and the players \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

**a** **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

1 When are you going to book your vacation ?  
2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
3 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_.  
6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ will you \_\_\_\_\_ your test \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
8 I \_\_\_\_\_ get them \_\_\_\_\_.  
9 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ them on \_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

## 4 VOCABULARY family, adjectives of personality

**a** Complete the sentences with a family word.

- 1 Your mother and father are your parents.
- 2 Your grandfather's father is your grandfather.
- 3 A child who has no brothers or sisters is an onlychild.
- 4 Your brother's daughter is your niece.
- 5 Your father's sister is your aunt.
- 6 Your spouse, children, parents, and brothers and sisters are your immediate family.
- 7 Your father's new wife is your stepmother.
- 8 Your wife's or husband's father is your father-in-law.
- 9 Your aunts, uncles and cousins are your extended family.
- 10 Your brother's or sister's son is your nephew.

**b** Match the comments with the personality adjectives in the box.

aggressive ambitious independent  
jealous reliable self-confident selfish  
sensible spoiled stubborn

1 "When I want something, my parents always give it to me."  
spoiled

2 "I don't like my boyfriend talking to other women."

3 "I'm always there when my friends need my help."

4 "Those are my pens and you can't borrow them."

5 "I'm going to go to bed early so I can sleep well before my test tomorrow."

6 "I'll hit you if you do that again!"

7 "I feel very comfortable when I'm speaking in public."

8 "I'd like to be the manager of a big multinational company."

9 "That's what I think and I'm not going to change my mind."

10 "I'd prefer to do this on my own, thanks."

c Write the opposite adjectives. Use a negative prefix if necessary.

1 generous	<i>cheap</i>
2 kind	
3 lazy	
4 mature	
5 organized	
6 sensitive	
7 talkative	
8 clean	

## 5 READING

a Read the article once. Why do the Bedouins prefer to live together in a big family group?

### Extreme family ties

Family can be an important part of a person's life, and for some nationalities being close to your family is more important than it is to others. For example, families in Southern Europe are generally very close, although in the past they spent even more time together. This is also true of families in the Middle East. But it is the Bedouin people who have the closest ties of all.



Traditional Bedouin families live in large tents about half the size of a basketball court. The tents are divided into two sections: the first is for receiving guests in true Bedouin style – they have the reputation of being the world's most generous **hosts**. Visitors are always served a big meal as soon as they arrive. The second part of the tent is the family's shared kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom. They don't have tables and chairs, as the whole family sits on the floor to eat. And instead of beds, everybody sleeps on **mattresses**, which are piled into a corner of the room during the day.

Several generations usually share the tent. The head of the family is the mother, and she is the one who gives the orders. Her husband and her children live with her, even when the children are married and have their own children. The sons and sons-in-law look after the animals, while the daughters and daughters-in-law clean the tent, cook the meals, and take care of the younger grandchildren. The older ones are left to run around outside. There may often be as many as 30 people under the same roof.

The few young people who have left the family to live in the city visit their mothers nearly every day. It can be quite a surprise to see a **shiny** new Mercedes **pull up** outside one of the tents and watch a well-dressed man get out to greet his relatives.

Bedouin people do not like to be separated from their families and there is a very good reason why. If they are poor, sick, old, or unemployed, it is the family that **supports** them. Elderly people are never **left alone**, and problems are always shared. Children who work in the city are often responsible for their families financially. In this way, Bedouin families aren't just close; they are a lifeline.

b Read the article again. Choose the correct answers according to the information given.

- 1 In the past, most families in Southern Europe and the Middle East were...  
a smaller. **b** closer. c richer.
- 2 There isn't much ... in a Bedouin tent.  
a furniture b light c space
- 3 Bedouin ... spend most of the day inside.  
a men b women c children
- 4 Young Bedouins who live in the city...  
a hardly ever go home.  
b don't earn much money.  
c don't lose touch with their families.
- 5 Members of a Bedouin family help each other to...  
a survive. b get a job. c choose clothes.

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

## 6 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a couple, Terry and Jane, talking about going to live with the in-laws. What do they decide at the end of the conversation?

b Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Terry and Jane are both very tired. **T**
- 2 Terry is more optimistic about the future than Jane. **—**
- 3 Terry's parents have suggested the family move in with them. **—**
- 4 Terry says that if they all lived together, his parents would babysit. **—**
- 5 Jane thinks that the new plan would mean less housework for her. **—**
- 6 Jane worries that the grandparents would spoil the children. **—**

c Listen again with the audioscript on p. 69.

## USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

### Learn these words and phrases.

boarding school	sick /sɪk/
/'bɔːdɪŋ skul/	value /'vælyu/
childhood /tʃaɪldhod/	fight /faɪt/
gang /gæŋ/	aware of /ə'wɛr əv/
gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/	no wonder /nou 'wʌndər/
rivalry /raɪvəlri/	