

# 1

## Family and friends

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Personality adjectives

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Reading Sibling rivalry

FEMALE	MALE	MALE OR FEMALE



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## 1A

### Vocabulary

## Family

I can talk about family members.



1 1.11 **VOCABULARY** Work in pairs. Put the family members below into three groups: a) female b) male c) male or female. Then listen and check.

Family members aunt brother child / children cousin daughter father (dad) grandchild / grandchildren granddaughter grandfather (grandad) grandmother (grandma) grandparent grandson husband mother (mum) nephew niece parent sister son uncle wife

#### LEARN THIS! Possessive 's

a We add 's to a name or noun to show possession or a family relationship.

my cousin's husband

b We just add an apostrophe (') to plural nouns ending in -s.

my parents' friends (but his children's school)

2 Read the Learn this! box. Then complete the sentences, adding possessive 's and the correct family member.

- 1 Harry is Tom's son.
- 2 Martin is Tom's father.
- 3 Nathan and Rosie are Sophie's parents.
- 4 Harry is Liz's brother.
- 5 Lisa is Mia's mother.
- 6 Clare and Liz are Jessica's parents.
- 7 Poppy, Harry and Mia are Rosie's children.

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**1B****Grammar****Present simple (affirmative)***I can use the present simple affirmative correctly.*

1 Look at the photo below. Do you know this TV show? Can you name any of the characters?

2 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Which characters in the show work together?
- 2 Which characters live together?
- 3 Can you name any other TV shows about friends?

## The BIG BANG THEORY

is a TV comedy about a group of friends in Pasadena, California. Leonard and Sheldon are scientists. They work together and they share a flat too. Two other friends from work, Howard and Raj, often visit them. Penny lives opposite. She works in a restaurant. She likes Leonard and Sheldon, but they are very different from her. A lot of the humour comes from this contrast. It's a simple idea for a show, but millions of people watch and enjoy it every week. Clearly, people love shows about friends!



5 Complete the sentences about *The Big Bang Theory*. Use the present simple affirmative form of the verbs below.

like live visit watch work

- 1 Millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ the show regularly.
- 2 Sheldon \_\_\_\_\_ in a flat with Leonard.
- 3 Raj and Howard \_\_\_\_\_ with Sheldon and Leonard.
- 4 Raj and Howard \_\_\_\_\_ Sheldon and Leonard regularly.
- 5 In general, people \_\_\_\_\_ shows about groups of friends.

### LOOK OUT!

! a Some verbs change spelling when you add -s for the third person singular form.

<i>I go</i>	<i>she goes</i>
<i>you watch</i>	<i>he watches</i>
<i>they study</i>	<i>she studies</i>

b The verb *have* is irregular.

<i>we have</i>	<i>it has</i>
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6 Read the **Look out!** box. Then complete the text with the present simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

My stepsister Rose is a scientist and she <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (love) her job. She <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at a university in California – she <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (study) stars and black holes. Rose isn't American, but she really <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (like) her life in California. Every weekend, she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach. She <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) friends there and they <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) surfing together. Rose <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (share) an apartment with one of her friends, Madison. Madison <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a restaurant and she's often at work in the evening. On those evenings, Rose <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) DVDs in the apartment or she <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with friends in town.

7 Think of a series or TV show about a group of Friends or a family. Write 3 sentences about the show.

Example:

The main characters are X and Y... They live in....

X loves school and she studies a lot. But Y....

**Sibling rivalry***I can understand a text about brothers and sisters.*

1) How are you getting on with your brother/sister during this quarantine?

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2) Are you helping your family now that you are at home?

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3) Suggest 3 activities that you and your brother/sister can do to have a good time:

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4) Mention 2 things you like to do with your brother/sister and 2 things you don't.

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**2** Read the Reading Strategy. Then match gaps (1–4) in the text with sentences (A–E). Use the questions in the Strategy to check that the sentences fit. There is one extra sentence which does not fit any of the gaps.

- A According to the website, the answer is: around the age of 25.
- B But other brothers and sisters get on well from an early age.
- C We get on well – and we don't argue.
- D Give your brother or sister some time alone when they need it.
- E Most teenagers have a difficult relationship with their brothers and sisters.



**4** Work in pairs. Choose the best summary of the text: a, b or c. What is wrong with the other summaries?

- a A lot of teenagers do not get on well with their brothers and sisters. However, the relationship is usually good when they are adults.
- b Some teenagers get on well with their brothers and sisters. These people usually get on well when they are adults too.
- c A lot of teenagers do not get on well with their brothers and sisters. The relationship is usually bad when they are adults too, because people don't change.



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## BROTHERLY LOVE?

'I don't get on well with my brother. He's very **different** from me and we argue a lot.'

'Sometimes I want to be alone. But my sister is always there!'

'I can't have secrets when my brother is around. He reads my text messages!'

'My sister uses my things – and she doesn't ask me first! I hate that!'

According to the website [GettingPersonal.co.uk](http://GettingPersonal.co.uk), these problems are not unusual.<sup>1</sup> They argue a lot. In general, teenagers are not **worried** about their brothers and sisters when things go badly for them. And they are not **proud** of them when things go well!

But most adults are very **keen** on their brothers and sisters and have a good relationship. So when does the situation change?<sup>2</sup> For example, Madison is 28 years old. Her brother, Tyler, is 26.

'I remember big fights, horrible fights with Tyler,' says Madison. 'But now, our relationship is completely different.<sup>3</sup> We go out together two or three times a month and we have a great time. We're **interested** in the same things.'

But for teenage brothers and sisters with difficult relationships, what can they do? How can they get on well? Here are a few ideas.

- When your brother or sister uses your things, don't get **angry** about it – learn to share.
- Imagine your brother or sister is a friend – and be nice!
- Don't tell people your brother or sister's secrets.
- <sup>4</sup>

Of course, the other answer is: just wait ten years!