

## 5

## What an interesting family!

1

Which words are for males? Which are for females? Complete the chart.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aunt	<input type="checkbox"/> husband	<input type="checkbox"/> sister
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> mother	<input type="checkbox"/> son
<input type="checkbox"/> daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> nephew	<input type="checkbox"/> uncle
<input type="checkbox"/> father	<input type="checkbox"/> niece	<input type="checkbox"/> wife

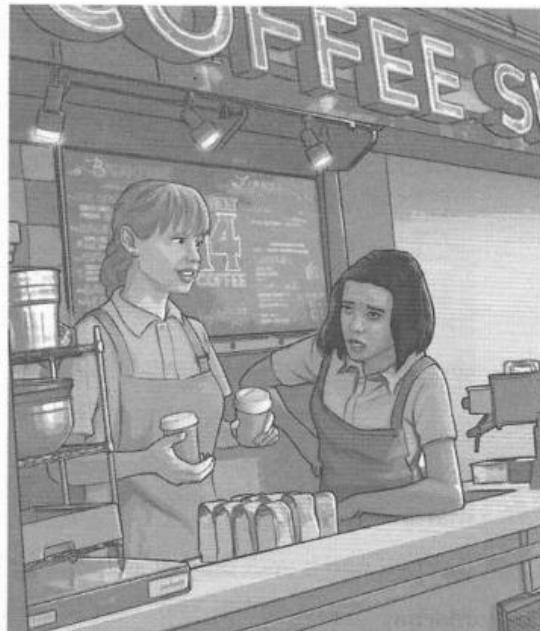
Males		Females	
brother		aunt	

2

Complete this conversation. Use the present continuous of the verbs given.

**Jan:** You look tired, Monica.Are you studying (study) late at night these days?**Monica:** No, I'm not. My brother and sisterstay (stay) with me right now. They keep me up late every night.**Jan:** Really, both of them? Whatdo (do) this summer? take (take) classes, too?**Monica:** No, they aren't. My brother is on vacation now, but he look (look) for a part-time job here.**Jan:** What about your sister?work (work)?**Monica:** Yes, she is. She has a part-time job at the university.

What about you, Jan? Are you in school this summer?

**Jan:** Yes, I am. I study (study) two languages.**Monica:** Oh, take (take) Korean and Spanish again?**Jan:** Well, I'm taking Korean, but now I start (start) Portuguese classes.**Monica:** Really? That's exciting!

### 3 What is another way to say each sentence? Rewrite the sentences using the words in the box.

aunt  
granddaughtermother-in-law  
son and daughteruncle  
wife

1. Anita is Marco's niece.

Marco is Anita's uncle.

2. John is married to Ann.

3. My father's sister is a teacher.

4. We have two children.

5. My husband's mother is from Mexico.

6. Willie and Mabel are Brooke's grandparents.

### 4 Choose the correct sentences to complete the conversation.

Yes, he is. He loves it there.  
 No, I'm not. I'm living in Singapore now.  
 Yes, we are. We really love Miami.  
 Yes, I do. I like it a lot.  
 No, they aren't. They're living in Atlanta now.

Kathy: Are you still living in Miami, Martin?

Martin: No, I'm not. I'm living in Singapore now.

Kathy: Wow! Do you like it?

Martin: \_\_\_\_\_

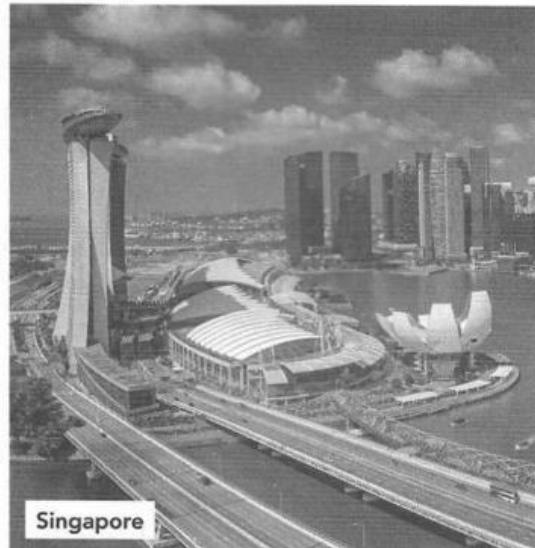
Kathy: And is your brother still working in Seoul?

Martin: \_\_\_\_\_

Kathy: And how about your parents? Are they still living in Florida?

Martin: \_\_\_\_\_ How about you and your family, Kathy?  
Are you still living here?

Kathy: \_\_\_\_\_



Singapore

**5**

Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given.

1. This is my cousin, Martin.

He lives (live) in Houston, but  
he visits (visit) Peru this summer.  
He takes (take) cooking classes there.



2. And these are my parents.

They work (work) in Paris this year.  
They are (be) on vacation right now.



3. Here's a photo of my grandparents.

They don't work (not work) now.  
They are (be) retired.



4. This is my sister-in-law, Amanda.

She wants (want) to start her own company.  
She is studying (study) business in Australia right now.



5. And this is my nephew, George.

He goes to (go) to high school.  
He likes (like) history, but  
he doesn't like (not like) chemistry.

**6**

Choose a friend or a family member. Write about him or her using the simple present and present continuous.

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## 7 Home or away?

A Answer these questions. Then read the passage.

1. Read the title below. What do you think a "boomerang kid" is?

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2. Are you going to live at home when you leave school? Why or why not?

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### BOOMERANG KIDS

Today in the United States, many young adults are returning home to live after they graduate from college. They are being called "boomerang kids," like the Australian hunting stick that comes back after you throw it. Many college graduates can't find the jobs they want right away. Some also have college loans to pay back. They don't have enough money to rent expensive apartments, so they go back home to live with their parents. While they live at home, they are working at jobs with low pay and trying to save money for the future.

Meanwhile, the parents of boomerang kids are feeling the challenges of having their adult children back home. Most understand the problems their kids are having with money and accept that they're living with them again. But their relationships are different now. Some parents expect their kids to keep following their rules and to help around the house. Young adults, on the other hand, want to be independent and to make their own decisions. This creates tension between parents and kids. These boomerangs go out as kids, but they come back as adults.

B Check (✓) True or False. For statements that are false, write the correct information.

Young Adults	True	False
1. "Boomerang kids" are college graduates who don't want to live at home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Many college graduates are having a difficult time finding a good job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. College graduates who live at home can't save money for the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Parents	True	False
4. Parents are seeing that it can be difficult to have their "boomerang kids" live at home again.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Parents want to do everything for their kids like they did when they were younger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Parents and kids mostly agree about the rules and expectations of the house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 8

## Arrange the quantifiers from the most to the least.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all	<input type="checkbox"/> nearly all
<input type="checkbox"/> few	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
<input type="checkbox"/> many	<input type="checkbox"/> some
<input type="checkbox"/> most	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

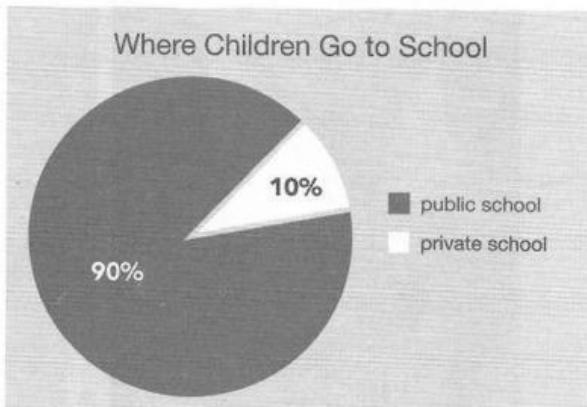
## 9

## Rewrite these sentences about the United States using the quantifiers given.

1. Ninety percent of children go to public schools.  
Ten percent of children go to private schools.

Most children go to public schools.

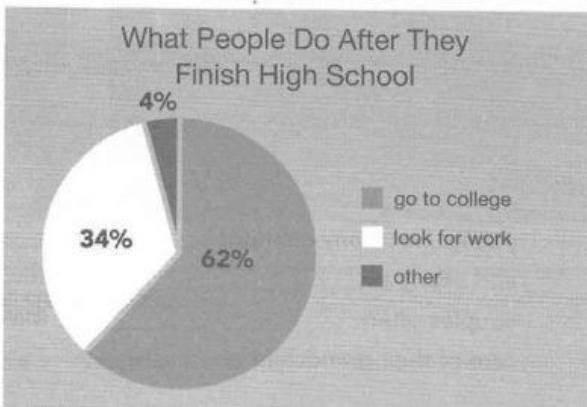
Few \_\_\_\_\_



2. Sixty-two percent of young people go to college after they finish high school. Thirty-four percent of young people look for work.

Many \_\_\_\_\_

Some \_\_\_\_\_

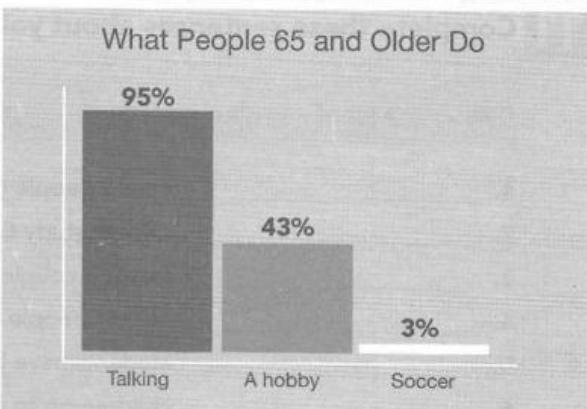


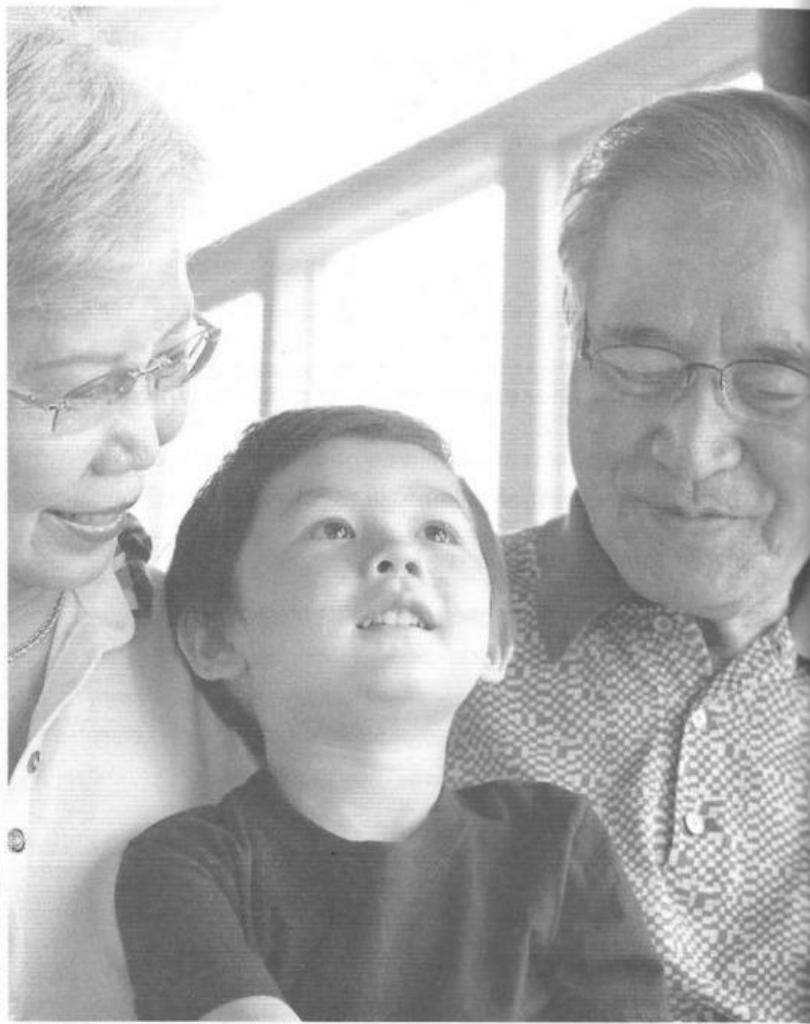
3. Ninety-five percent of people over 65 like to talk to family and friends. Forty-three percent of people over 65 like to spend time on a hobby. Three percent of people over 65 like to play soccer.

Not many \_\_\_\_\_

A lot of \_\_\_\_\_

Nearly all \_\_\_\_\_



**10** Choose the correct words or phrases to complete this paragraph.

In my country, some \_\_\_\_\_ couples \_\_\_\_\_ (couples / cousins / relatives) get married fairly young. Not many marriages \_\_\_\_\_ (break up / get divorced / stay together), and nearly all \_\_\_\_\_ (divorced / married / single) people remarry. Elderly couples often \_\_\_\_\_ (divorce again / move away / live at home) and take care of their grandchildren.

**11** Complete these sentences about your country. Use the words in the box.

all      a lot of      few      most      nearly all      no      some

1. \_\_\_\_\_ young people go to college.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ people study English.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ married couples have more than five children.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ elderly people have part-time jobs.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ students have full-time jobs.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ children go to school on Saturdays.