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TOPICS—PET 19

- ✓ **vocabulary**: famlies
- ✓ **pronunciation**: TH sounds
- ✓ **grammar**: review gerunds & infinitives
- ✓ **listening**: comprehension
- ✓ **reading**: EF 19
- ✓ **speaking**: various exercises

VOCABULARY: books & reviews

Write the word corresponding to the definition in the space. A list of all words is at the bottom of the page.

	the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle
	a boy or man who has the same parents as you
	the man married to your sister, or the brother of your husband or wife
	the child of your aunt or uncle
	your female child
	the man that a woman was married to before a divorce
	the woman that a man was married to before a divorce
	a drawing that shows the relationships between the different members of a family
	to officially stop being married
	your male parent
	the father of your mother or father
	the mother of your mother or father
	to become older or an adult
	a brother who is the son of only one of your parents
	a sister who is the daughter of only one of your parents
	the man that a woman is married to
	not happy because you want something that someone else has
	to take care of someone or something
	your female parent
	the son of your brother or sister

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	the daughter of your brother or sister
	someone who has no brothers or sisters
	your mother or father
	someone in your family
	to get married again after a divorce or the death of a husband or wife
	a girl or woman who has the same parents as you
	the woman married to your brother, or the sister of your husband or wife
	your male child
	badly behaved because you are always given what you want or allowed to do what you want
	the man who has married your mother but is not your father
	the woman who has married your father but is not your mother
	the brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt
	the woman that a man is married to

spoilt	jealous	niece	cousin	uncle	grandpa	relative
parent	wife	ex-wife	look after	ex-husband	brother	half-sister
sister-in-law	father	grandma	brother-in-law	aunt	sister	husband
family tree	remarry	only child	step-father	nephew	mother	daughter
half-brother	son	step-mother	get divorced	grow up		

PRONUNCIATION: TH sounds

There are 2 TH sounds—a hard and a soft sound. They are difficult for Spanish speakers because these sounds don't exist in Spanish. Many Spanish speakers replace these sounds with the /f/ sound.

The position of the mouth/tongue is the same for both sounds—the tip of the tongue is placed between the teeth. The difference is that one sound—the hard TH—is voiced, which means the vocal chords vibrate. You can tell if a sound is voiced correctly by placing your hand on your throat when you pronounce the word; you should be able to feel the chords vibrating.

The hard TH sound is usually used in function words like this, that, them, there. *The soft TH is used with content words like* think, thing, theater, *etc. Try record yourself saying the following words. Then record yourself saying the sentences.*

words				
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*

their thirsty thank that both
birthday thirty they bath although
teeth Thursday weather mouth thousand

a They're both thirsty on Thursdays.
b I think his birthday is on the fourth Thursday of the month.
c The weather is better in the north these days.
d This thing is worth one thousand and thirteen pounds.
e Their mother had healthy teeth then.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19 Happy families

Grammar expressions + *to*/*-ing*; *make* and *let*
Vocabulary families; agreeing/disagreeing
Revision advice

Introduction

1 Look at Daniel's family tree. Read what he says about his family below and then fill the spaces using some of the words from the box. Two of the words don't fit anywhere.



brother-in-law	aunt	daughter	
ex-wife	sister	cousin	nephew
son	~~grandmother~~	stepmother	
husband	niece	uncle	half-sister

To introduce the chapter, review the vocabulary and complete the text to the right. Use the words from the box above. Two of the words will not be used.

I've moved away from the town where I grew up. When I go back it's quite easy for me to visit all my relatives because most of them live in the same part of town. In fact my **(a)** *grandmother*, Lily, lives next door to her **(b)** _____ Caroline. My **(c)** _____ Hugh lives in the next street to my grandma and my father lives about ten minutes away, so my grandma has all her children near her. That's good because her **(d)** _____, Bob, died a few years ago, so she's alone now in the house. My parents got divorced about ten years ago and my father remarried. My **(e)** _____ Sarah and I weren't sure about our new **(f)** _____, Clare, at first but now we like her a lot. She and my father have one child, so I have a **(g)** _____. *She's called Emily. Emily is only six and I have a* **(h)** _____, Leo, who is the same age. I also have a **(i)** _____ called Anna. I get on really well with my **(j)** _____ Nick. Sarah, Nick, Leo and Anna live in Scotland and I often visit them. I have one **(k)** _____ called Michael. We used to play together a lot when we were small. Michael married young and he's divorced now but we still see his **(l)** _____, Joelle, because she's my sister's best friend.

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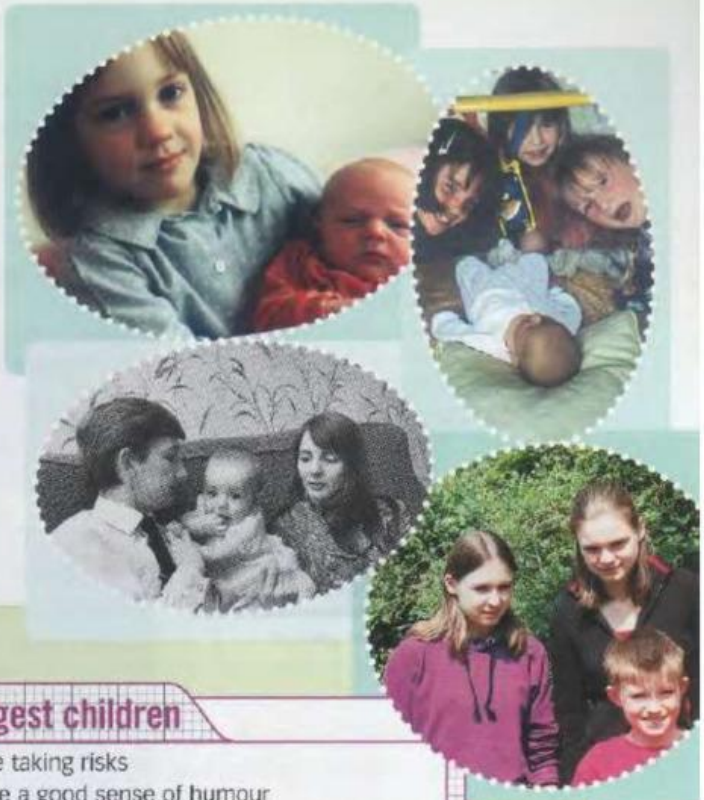
LISTENING: comprehension

Listening

1 2 30 Listen to four people speaking. What position are they in their families (oldest, middle, youngest, or only child)? What disadvantage does each person talk about?

Speaker	Position in family	Disadvantage
Rebecca		
George		
Charlotte		
Peter		

2 Read these descriptions. Write Rebecca, George, Charlotte and Peter against the correct heading. Add your name to one of the headings.



Oldest children
- ★ expect to do well
- ★ are good at looking after other people
- ★ need to keep everything tidy
- ★ like keeping rules

Youngest children
- ★ love taking risks
- ★ have a good sense of humour
- ★ often refuse to do what other people tell them
- ★ are interested in studying artistic subjects

Middle children
- ★ are good at solving arguments
- ★ enjoy being with other people
- ★ are good managers and leaders
- ★ don't mind changing their plans

Only children
- ★ prefer being with adults
- ★ are quite serious
- ★ are afraid of failing
- ★ are hard-working

3 Listen again and look at the descriptions above. For each person, put a tick (✓) next to the things they do or did.

4 [redacted] Do you agree with what the descriptions say? Use language like this to help you.

I agree that …
I don't agree that …
It's true that …
It's not true that …

EXAMPLE:
I agree that middle children enjoy being with other people.

Corpus spot *Agree*

Correct these mistakes made by PET students.

a I am agree with you about the new restaurant.
b Are you agree about that?
c I hope she will be agree to come with us tomorrow.
d My friend was agree to meet me at 7.30.

a
b
c
d

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR: gerunds and infinitives

We have talked about gerunds and infinitives before. Let's review the rules of their use:

- *Gerunds are the ING form of a verb (e.g. walking, talking, eating) used as a noun. I know that sounds confusing, but basically the word is not functioning as a verb—no one is doing the action—but rather the word is naming the action.*
    - *Gerunds are always used after prepositions. Examples: before eating, by communicating, through travelling.*
- *Infinitives are the "to-form" of the verb (to walk, to talk, to eat).*
    - *Infinitives are used to show purpose. It is similar to "para" in Spanish. Examples: I went to the bank to get some money. / I studied to pass the exam.*
    - *Sometimes the bare infinitive is used. The bare infinitive is the verb without "to". This occurs with few verbs, like make and let. Examples: She made me clean the bathroom. / My parents let me go to the party.*
- *Some verbs require gerunds after them; others require infinitives. This is the difficult part. To a certain degree, you will have to memorize which verb requires each. (Use the Venn diagram that I sent you previously to practice.) But the following two tips can help you.*
    - *Infinitives are associated with mental processes—decisions, plans, etc. Examples: We decided to go. / We planned to visit.*
    - *Gerunds are associated with feelings and emotions. Examples: I feel like eating tacos. / I enjoy trekking in the mountains.*

Use the following exercises to practice.

Correct these mistakes made by PET students.

a Don't forget write to me.
b I am enjoying to be here on holiday.
c I am looking forward to hear from you soon.
d We decided catch the train back.
e My parents didn't let me to stay in the hotel alone.
f When we finished to eat, I went to my house.
g I would like to met you and your family.
h I am interested in to join this club.

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

h _____

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Ask Anna

Dear Anna,

I'm 17 and my sister is 14 and she's really annoying. When my friends come round to my house and we want (a) to go (go) to my room and be on our own, she expects (b) ..... (be) with us and she refuses (c) ..... (go) away when I ask her. She always promises (d) ..... (sit) quietly but she loves (e) ..... (be) the centre of attention. She always spoils everything. Why doesn't she understand that I prefer (f) ..... (be) with my friends without her?

David

Dear Anna,

My brother and I are twins. We always got on very well until we left school last year. We enjoyed (g) ..... (do) the same kinds of things – music, sport, and we had the same friends. But my brother's now at university and lives in a hall of residence and I have continued (h) ..... (live) at home. I really look forward to (i) ..... (see) him at weekends when we arrange (j) ..... (meet). But he often decides (k) ..... (do) something with his new friends and isn't interested in (l) ..... (see) me. What shall I do? I'm not very good at (m) ..... (say) how I feel about things so he probably doesn't know.

Martin

Giving advice

1 Read the magazine's answer to one of the problems. Do you agree with it?

Dear Martin,

You should try to have a group of friends of your own so you are busy sometimes too. Why don't you join a sports club and make some new friends or ask some of your old friends to go out with you? You ought to tell your brother how you feel. I'm sure he wants to see you too but you shouldn't expect him to spend all his free time with you. You'd better learn to do things without your brother because you both have your own separate lives now. Good luck.

Anna

Do you remember the words / phrases that we use to give advice?

Write the 5 different expressions used to give advice. (One is negative.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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READING: exam prep

On the exam, you will be given a text with gaps. You will have to fill the gap with the correct word from three or four options. The actual exercise is on the following page. This page shows you the types of words tested.

Reading Part 5

CHECK!

a What will you do before you look at the questions?
b Which is the example?
c Before you choose your answer, what will you do?
d If you don't know the answer, what will you do?
e Where will you mark your answers?

1 Here are some words which are often tested in this part of the exam. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 Only a ..... people were able to come to the concert.
A few B couple C lot D several *(quantifiers)*

2 We ..... that our house had once been a hotel.
A reported B invented C discovered D reminded *(general meaning)*

3 The journey to Bristol ..... two hours longer than usual.
A spent B took C passed D made *(synonyms)*

4 This desk is narrower ..... my old one and the computer doesn't fit very well on it.
A as B than C from D to *(comparatives)*

5 She ..... to wear glasses – she really can't see well enough to drive.
A should B can C must D ought *(modals)*

6 They ..... off two hours earlier than usual to drive to Manchester because of the fog.
A got B took C set D put *(irregular verbs)*

7 While her brother was ..... school Sarah used his computer.
A to B by C on D at *(prepositions)*

8 I ..... walking when the weather is fine.
A agree B love C want D decide *(gerunds / infinitives)*

9 Edson Arantes do Nascimento was ..... as 'Pelé' and is thought by many to be the greatest footballer ever.
A called B known C named D said

10 We don't need to book seats as there are ..... plenty left.
A already B just C yet D still *(adverbs)*

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Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, circle the letter next to the correct word – **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

FATHERS AND SONS

Harry Redknapp and Frank Lampard played football together for West Ham football club (0) ___A___ the 1960s. They were best friends and married two sisters, so their sons, Frank Lampard junior and Jamie Redknapp, are (1) _____. Their fathers used to take them to the football field after school and make them (2) _____. All the hard work meant that they were soon very good (3) _____ football and they both (4) _____ to be professional footballers. In the (5) _____ they both played for England like their fathers. Harry and Frank (6) _____ playing football for West Ham in the 1980s. Later, Harry became the manager of West Ham and Frank senior took the job of assistant manager. Frank junior (7) _____ them and played for West Ham and then Chelsea in London (8) _____ Jamie went to the other side of the country and played for Liverpool for eleven years. Jamie and Frank aren't married to two sisters like their fathers. Jamie's wife is (9) _____ singer who hasn't got (10) _____ sisters.



0	**A** during	**B** on	**C** by	**D** for
1	**A** cousins	**B** nephews	**C** brothers-in-law	**D** uncles
2	**A** train	**B** training	**C** trained	**D** trains
3	**A** to	**B** at	**C** with	**D** on
4	**A** wanted	**B** preferred	**C** enjoyed	**D** liked
5	**A** final	**B** end	**C** conclusion	**D** finish
6	**A** continued	**B** missed	**C** began	**D** stopped
7	**A** attended	**B** joined	**C** shared	**D** added
8	**A** but	**B** so	**C** because	**D** also
9	**A** the	**B** one	**C** a	**D** that
10	**A** some	**B** no	**C** few	**D** any

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