

Unit 1: Exercise 1 – Grammar and Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences. There is often more than one possible answer.

1. Your uncle is your ...
 - ☐ aunt's husband.
 - ☐ mother or father's brother.
 - ☐ sister's husband.
2. Your cousin is your ...
 - ☐ brother's father.
 - ☐ father's nephew or niece.
 - ☐ uncle or aunt's child.
3. Your niece is your ...
 - ☐ brother or sister's daughter.
 - ☐ mother or father's cousin.
 - ☐ son or daughter's cousin.
4. Your brother-in-law is your ...
 - ☐ brother's wife.
 - ☐ husband or wife's brother.
 - ☐ sister's husband.
5. Your aunt is your ...
 - ☐ cousin's wife.
 - ☐ mother or father's sister.
 - ☐ uncle's wife.
6. Your daughter-in-law is your ...
 - ☐ brother's wife.
 - ☐ daughter's husband.
 - ☐ son's wife.
7. Your nephew is your ...
 - ☐ brother or sister's daughter.
 - ☐ brother or sister's son.
 - ☐ niece's brother.

Unit 1: Exercise 2

Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

Anniversary	celebrate	congratulated	engaged	have	invited
	married	occasions	together	wish	

I come from a very large family, but we all live in different places, so we don't get _____ very often. We usually meet for special _____ like weddings. Last year, we all met for my grandparents' 50th wedding _____.

It was my birthday a few weeks ago, but I didn't _____ a big party. I prefer to _____ my birthday with my family and a few close friends. My cousin, who lives in Australia, phoned to _____ me a happy birthday. She got _____ last month and is going to get _____ next year. I _____ her on the great news. She's _____ me to her wedding next year. I'm so excited because I've never been to Australia before.

Unit 1: Exercise 3

Choose two correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Age: She's ...

- ☐ middle-aged.
- ☐ slim.
- ☐ young.

2. Type of person: He's a/an ...

- ☐ baby.
- ☐ child.
- ☐ scar.

3. Size/Height: He's ...

- ☐ long.
- ☐ short.
- ☐ tall.

4. Weight: He's ...

- ☐ plain.
- ☐ slim.
- ☐ thin.

5. Looks: She's ...

- ☐ good-looking.
- ☐ plain.
- ☐ wavy.

6. Hair: He's got ... hair.

- ☐ Bald
- ☐ Dark
- ☐ fair

7. Features: He's got a/an ...

- ☐ adult.
- ☐ beard.
- ☐ moustache.

8. Features: She wears ...

- ☐ big earrings.
- ☐ glasses.
- ☐ long hair.

Unit 1: Exercise 4

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Boss	classmate	colleague	enemy	neighbor	partner	relative
			stranger			

1. A/An _____ is a member of your family, such as a cousin, a parent or one of your children.
2. A/An _____ is a person who hates another person and tries to hurt them or stop them from doing something.
3. Your _____ is someone who lives very close to you, sometimes in the next house or flat.
4. If you don't know somebody, they are a/an _____.
5. Your _____ is the person who tells you what to do at work.
6. A/An _____ is someone who is in the same class as you at school or university.
7. A/An _____ is one of a group of people who work together.
8. Your _____ is a person you work closely with, for example in pairwork.

Unit 1: Exercise 5

Complete the sentences. Use the phrases in the box.

always does a lot of work doesn't like meeting new people
doesn't want to work or do anything that needs effort
is happy to give other people money, help or their time
is happy to help other people is happy to meet new people
thinks only of themselves, and doesn't care about other people
will do what they say they will do

1. A hard-working person	-----
2. A lazy person	-----
3. A shy person	-----
4. A friendly person	-----
5. A reliable person	-----
6. A selfish person	-----
7. A helpful person	-----
8. A generous person	-----

Unit 1: Exercise 6

Read the information. Then change the underlined words to the negative form.
Use contractions (e.g. *don't*, *aren't*) where possible.

You will get 1 point per mistake (1 point for making each change correctly).

To make a sentence negative, we use *do + not + the infinitive without to*.

Positive sentence:

I see my cousin very often because she lives in the same town.

Negative sentence:

I don't see my cousin very often because she doesn't live in the same town.

1. I can remember people's names because I've got a good memory.
2. My uncle looks old because he's got grey hair.
3. My grandmother gives us lots of presents because she's a rich person.
4. We have a lot of family get-togethers*, so I know my cousins very well.
5. You can buy toys for your nieces and nephews because they're little children.

* *get-together* = a social occasion/event, usually organised for a particular reason

Unit 1: Exercise 7

Complete the questions in the conversations.

1. A : How _____ do you see your cousins?
B: Not very often. I only see them about once a year.
2. A : _____ wear a lot of make-up?
B: My boss? Yes, she wears a lot of make-up.
3. A : _____ your nephews and nieces?
B: My nephew is eight years old and my nieces are five and two years old.
4. A : _____ your colleagues lazy or hard-working?
B: They're quite lazy.
5. A: How _____ got?
B: I've got six cousins.
6. A: What _____ your brother's hair?
B: It's dark brown.
7. A: _____ your cousin's wedding?
B: No, I can't. I was only three years old at the time, so I can't remember it at all.
8. A: _____ usually celebrate your birthday?
B: I usually have a party with my relatives and close friends.

Unit 1: Exercise 8

Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the first sentence. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. **Whenever** it's my aunt's birthday, she organises a family get-together.
 - My aunt **always** organises a family get-together for her birthday.
 - My aunt **occasionally** organises a family get-together for her birthday.
 - My aunt **rarely** organises a family get-together for her birthday.

2. When it's my aunt's birthday, she **usually** organises a family get-together.
 - My aunt **almost never** organises a family get-together for her birthday.
 - My aunt **always** organises a family get-together for her birthday.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **most years** for her birthday.
3. My aunt **often** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **always** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **occasionally** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt organises **a lot of** family get-togethers.
4. My aunt organises family get-togethers **from time to time**.
 - My aunt **almost never** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **always** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **occasionally** organises family get-togethers.
5. My aunt organises a family get-together **three times a year**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **every four months**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **every month**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **every three months**.
6. My aunt organises a family get-together **every other month**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **every four months**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **six times a year**.
 - My aunt organises a family get-together **twice a year**.
7. My aunt **doesn't often** organise family get-togethers.
 - My aunt organises **a lot of** family get-togethers.
 - My aunt organises family get-togethers **from time to time**.
 - My aunt **rarely** organises family get-togethers.
8. My aunt **hardly ever** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **almost never** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **always** organises family get-togethers.
 - My aunt **occasionally** organises family get-togethers.

Unit 1: Exercise 9

Read the active sentences. Then complete the present simple passive sentences underneath. Leave out the underlined words from the passive sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. We treat elderly people with respect in my country.
Elderly people are treated with respect in my country.
2. We define teenagers as young people aged between 13 and 19 years old.
_____ as young people aged between 13 and 19 years old.
3. The police describe the thief as tall with a scar on his face.
_____ as tall with a scar on his face.
4. The police advise members of the public not to speak to the thief.
_____ not to speak to the thief.
5. How do people usually celebrate birthdays in your country?
How _____ in your country?
6. We don't expect you to give us an exact number of guests.
_____ to give us an exact number of guests.
7. They don't allow us to wear make-up at school.
_____ at school.
8. What kind of presents do people normally give at weddings in your country?
What kind of presents _____ at weddings in your country?

Unit 1: Exercise 10

Complete the sentences with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets. Some answers need to be in the present simple passive.

1. In my country, a wedding usually _____ (take) months, or even years, to prepare.
2. The best places for a wedding reception _____ (book) years in advance.
3. So you _____ (need) to make a booking as soon as possible.
4. This _____ (mean) that you need to quickly decide how many people you want to invite.
5. A wedding often _____ (cost) a lot of money, so you need to find out how many people you can afford to invite.
6. The guests _____ (invite) as soon as possible to give them time to make the necessary arrangements.
7. The whole event _____ (plan) very carefully, as there are a lot of things to organise in time for the wedding.
8. Finally, the wedding day _____ (arrive).
9. Usually, everything goes well, everyone has a nice time and the stress of the last months _____ (forget).