

1B

Modern families

Are you seeing your grandparents this weekend?

No, but I'll probably see them next week.

G future forms: present continuous, be going to, will / won't **V** family, adjectives of personality **P** sentence stress, word stress

1 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING family

- a Talk to a partner. What's the difference between...?
- 1 a father and a parent
 - 2 a mother and a stepmother
 - 3 a brother and a brother-in-law
 - 4 a stepsister and a half-sister
 - 5 a grandfather and a great-grandfather
 - 6 an adopted child and an only child
 - 7 brothers and sisters and siblings
 - 8 your immediate family and your extended family
- b Read the article about modern British family life. In pairs, try to complete the gaps with the numbers from the list.

2 10% 14% 17% 30 32 40% 45%

- c **1.14** Listen and check. Are there any statistics in the article which you think would be very different in your country? Why?

- d Read the questions and think about your answers. Then ask and answer in pairs or small groups.

Do you have a big family? Who do you live with?

How often do you...?

- have a meal with your family
- go out for a meal or to the cinema, etc. with a family member
- see your extended family

Do you spend more of your free time with family or friends? Why?

Are there any members of your family who you have very little contact with? Why?

What do you and your family mainly argue about? Do you ever argue about phones or tablets?

Politely refusing to talk about something

Occasionally, you may be asked a question that you feel uncomfortable answering. Respond politely with *I'm sorry, I'd rather not talk about that.*

The modern family

Family life is changing all over the world, and it's not just the structure of the family, but also its habits.

A recent survey of British family life showed some surprising statistics.



Family structure

60% of families have married parents.

22% are single-parent families.

Only ¹ _____ of the single parents are men.



² _____ of families have **one** child, ³ _____ have **two**, and **15%** have three or more.

11% of families have stepchildren.

On average **women** get married at ⁴ _____, and **men** at ⁵ _____.



Family habits

20% of families only eat together once or twice a week, and ⁶ _____ never eat at the same time.



They visit friends or extended family **twice** a month.

⁷ _____ of people have family members who they **never speak to** or contact.



75% of people are happiest with their families, and **17%** with their friends.

The average family has ⁸ _____ **rows** each day, and the most common cause is children or teenagers refusing to put down their phones or tablets.



2 GRAMMAR future forms

- a **1.15** Listen to three conversations between different family members. Match them to cartoons A–C. What are the people talking about?



- b Listen again and complete two sentences from each conversation.

- a I'm not _____ to university.
b _____ you a cup of tea?
- c I _____ the night there.
d It _____ cold tonight.
- e You _____ too fast.
f I _____ really careful.

- c With a partner, decide which sentence (a–f) is...

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a plan or intention | <input type="checkbox"/> an arrangement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a prediction | <input type="checkbox"/> a promise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> an offer | |

- d **G** p.133 Grammar Bank 1B

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING

sentence stress

Sentence stress

In spoken English, we stress the 'content' words – the words in a sentence which carry the information. We don't stress the other words. Being aware of this will help you to speak with a natural rhythm and understand spoken English better.

- a **1.20** Read the sentence. Do you think the pink words are stressed or unstressed? Listen and check.

I'm going to look for a job.

- b **1.21** Listen to four more sentences. Write the stressed words in the pink boxes.

- _____
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

- c Look at the stressed words and try to remember the unstressed words. Then listen again to check and write them in.
- d Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.
- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Try to get the correct rhythm.

Is anyone in your family...?

- getting married in the near future
- travelling abroad this month
- having a baby this year
- celebrating their birthday soon

Are you going to...?

- do something with a family member this week
- have a big family get-together soon
- go on holiday with your family this year
- visit a relative this weekend

Do you think...?

- more couples will have just one child in the future
- more young adults will live with their parents in the future
- anyone in your family will live to be 90 or older
- you'll move away from (or back to) the area where your family live



4 VOCABULARY adjectives of personality

- a Complete the opposite adjectives in sentences 1–5.

Opposites attract



- 1 She's extroverted, but he's sh .
- 2 She's generous, but he's m .
- 3 She's hard-working, but he's l .
- 4 She's talkative, but he's q .
- 5 She's funny, but he's se .

- b p.153 Vocabulary Bank Personality

5 PRONUNCIATION word stress

- a Underline the stressed syllable in the multi-syllable adjectives.

- 1 an|xious am|bitious ge|ne|rous
re|belli|ous
- 2 so|cia|ble re|li|a|ble
- 3 re|spon|sible sen|si|ble
- 4 com|pe|ti|tive tal|ka|tive sen|si|tive
- 5 un|fri|end|ly in|se|cure im|pa|tient
im|ma|ture

- b 1.24 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat. Are prefixes (e.g. un-, in-) and suffixes (e.g. -ous, -ble, -tive) stressed?

6 READING

- a What's your position in your family? Are you the oldest child, a middle child, the youngest child, or an only child?
- b Look at four groups of adjectives. Which group do you think goes with each position in the family (e.g. the oldest)?
- 1 outgoing, charming, and disorganized
 - 2 responsible, ambitious, and anxious
 - 3 self-confident, independent, and spoiled
 - 4 sociable, sensitive, and unambitious
- c Read the article and check your answers.



How birth order influences your personality

Nowadays, it is an accepted fact that our position in the family – that is, whether we're an oldest child, a middle child, a youngest child, or an only child – is possibly the strongest influence there is on our character and personality. So what influence does it have?

The oldest child

Firstborn children often have to look after their younger brothers and sisters, so they're usually sensible and responsible as adults. They also tend to be ambitious and they make good leaders. On the negative side, oldest children can be insecure and anxious. This is because ¹ H.

The middle child

Middle children are more relaxed than the oldest children, probably because ² . They're usually very sociable – the kind of people who get on with everybody. They are also usually sensitive to what other people need, because ³ . For the same reason, they're often quite good at sorting out arguments, and they're always sympathetic to the ones on the losing side, or in general, to people who are having problems. On the other hand, middle children can sometimes be unambitious, and they can lack direction in life.

The youngest child

Youngest children are often very outgoing and charming. This is the way they try to get the attention of both their parents and their older brothers and sisters. They are often more rebellious, and this is probably because ⁴ . They can also be immature and disorganized, and they often depend too much on other people, because ⁵ .

The only child

Only children usually do very well at school, because they have a lot of contact with adults. They get a lot of love and attention from their parents, so they're typically self-confident. They're also independent, as they spend so much time by themselves. And because ⁶ , they're often very organized. Only children can sometimes be spoiled, because ⁷ by their parents. They can also be quite selfish and get impatient, especially when things go wrong. This is because ⁸ .

d Read the article again and complete it with reasons A–H.

- A they grew up between older and younger brothers and sisters
- B it's easier for them to break the rules – by the time they were born, their parents were more relaxed about discipline
- C their parents were more relaxed themselves by the time the second child arrived
- D they are given everything they ask for
- E they have always been the baby of the family
- F they spend a lot of time with adults
- G they've never had to sort out problems with other brothers and sisters
- H when the second child was born, they lost some of their parents' attention, and maybe they felt rejected

e Re-read the paragraph that applies to you. Do you think the description of personality is true for you? Are any of the other descriptions true for people you know, e.g. your brothers and sisters, or friends?

7 LISTENING & SPEAKING

a You're going to hear two people talking about a time when they or one of their siblings behaved badly. Look at some words from each story. With a partner, try to predict what happened.

James's story

brother teenagers fighting stabbed
finger penknife accident
horrified blood mum angry hospital

Marilyn's story

sister parrot cage let out fly
bedroom looked everywhere cried window
hidden cupboard frightened horrible

b 1.25 Listen to the stories. Were your predictions correct?

c Listen again and answer the questions for James and Marilyn. Who do you think behaved worse, James or Marilyn's sister?

- 1 How old were they?
- 2 Where were they?
- 3 What bad thing did they or their sibling do?
- 4 What happened in the end?
- 5 How do James's brother and Marilyn show that they've never forgotten what happened?

d Work in pairs. **A**, you are James's brother. **B**, you are Marilyn's sister. Retell the two stories from your point of view.

(I have a twin brother called James, and we used to fight a lot when we were teenagers. One day,...



e Can you remember a time when you were young and you behaved very badly to a sibling or a friend, or they did to you? Tell the story, answering the questions in c.

8 WRITING

a Read Alice's 'self-portrait' poem. Then write your own poem using the instructions below.

1 *Alice*
2 *affectionate, honest, imaginative, moody*
3 *oldest daughter of Richard and Billie*
4 *likes music, Diet Coke, and sunny days*
5 *afraid of lifts and other small spaces*
6 *would like to see elephants in the wild*
7 *Williams*

Instructions

- line 1 – your first name
- line 2 – four adjectives that describe you
- line 3 – where you are in your family, and your parents' names
- line 4 – three things you like
- line 5 – something you are afraid of
- line 6 – something you would like to do
- line 7 – your last name

b p.115 **Writing** A description of a person Write an email describing a friend.

future forms: present continuous, *be going to*, *will / won't**be going to* + infinitive

future plans and intentions

1.16

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.**Are you going to buy** a new car or a second-hand one?I'm **not going to go** home for the holidays. It's too far.

predictions

1.17

Barcelona **are going to win**. They're playing really well.Look at those black clouds. I think it's **going to rain**.

- We use *be going to* (**NOT** *will / won't*) when we have already decided to do something. **NOT** *My sister will adopt a child.*
- We also use *be going to* to make a prediction about the future, especially when we have some evidence (e.g. *we can see black clouds*).

present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing*

future arrangements

1.18

Lorna and Jamie **are getting** married in October.We're **meeting** at 10.00 tomorrow in Richard's office.Jane's **leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.

- We often use the present continuous for future arrangements.
- There is very little difference between the present continuous and *be going to* for future plans / arrangements and often you can use either.
 - *be going to* shows that you have made a decision.
We're going to get married next year.
 - the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
We're getting married on October 12th. (= we've booked the church)
- We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g. *go, come, arrive, leave*, etc.
He's arriving tomorrow and leaving on Thursday.

will / shall + infinitive

instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts, suggestions

1.19

- 1 I'll **have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are. (promise)
I'll **carry** that bag for you. (offer)
You'll **love** New York! (prediction)
Next year Christmas Day **will be** on a Thursday. (future fact)
- 2 **Shall I help** you with your homework? (offer)
Shall we eat out tonight? (suggestion)

- 1 We use *will / won't* (**NOT** the present simple) for instant decisions, promises, and offers. **NOT** *I carry that bag for you.*
 - We can also use *will / won't* for predictions, e.g. *I think Barcelona will win*, and to talk about future facts, e.g. *The election will be on 1st March.*
- 2 We use *shall* (**NOT** *will*) with *I* and *we* for offers and suggestions when they are questions.

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) the sentence if both are possible.

The exam (will be) *is being* on the last Friday of term.

- 1 *Will / Shall* we invite your parents for Sunday lunch?
- 2 **A** It's Alice's birthday tomorrow.
B Oh, really? I 'm *making* / 'll *make* a cake.
- 3 I 'm *not having* / 'm *not going to have* dinner with my family tonight.
- 4 *Are you going to go* / *Will you go* to Jo's party next weekend?
- 5 You can trust me. I 'm *not telling* / *won't tell* anyone what you told me.
- 6 **A** What are you doing on Sunday?
B We 're *visiting* / 'll *visit* my grandparents.
- 7 I think the birth rate *will go down* / *is going down* in my country in the next few years.
- 8 My grandfather *is going to retire* / *retiring* at the end of the month.
- 9 *Shall / Will* I help you with the washing-up?

b Complete B's responses with a correct future form.

- A** What's your mother going to do about her car?
B She's *going to buy* a second-hand one. (buy)
- 1 **A** I'm going to miss you. Please stay in touch.
B I promise I _____ every day. (phone)
 - 2 **A** What are Alan's plans for the future?
B He _____ a degree in engineering. (do)
 - 3 **A** Can I see you tonight?
B No, I _____ late. Maybe Saturday? (work)
 - 4 **A** Are you ready to order?
B Yes, I _____ the prawns, please. (have)
 - 5 **A** There's nothing in the fridge.
B OK. _____ we _____ a takeaway? (get)
 - 6 **A** I don't have any money, so I can't go out.
B No problem, I _____ you some. (lend)
 - 7 **A** Shall we have a barbecue tomorrow?
B No, the weather forecast says it _____. (rain)
 - 8 **A** We land at about 8.00.
B _____ I _____ you up from the airport? (pick)

p.11

1 WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?

a Complete the sentences with adjectives from the list.

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/ ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/
 anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ bossy /'bɒsi/ charming /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/
 competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ honest /'ɒnɪst/
 imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/
 insecure /ɪnsɪ'kjʊə/ mature /mə'tʃʊə/ moody /'muːdi/
 patient /'peɪʃnt/ rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
 self-confident /,self 'kɒnfɪdənt/ selfish /'selfɪʃ/
 sensible /'sensəbl/ sensitive /'sensətɪv/
 sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ spoil /spɔɪl/ stubborn /'stʌbən/

- 1 Selfish people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 _____ children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 3 _____ people behave like adults.
- 4 _____ people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
- 5 _____ people have an attractive personality and people like them.
- 6 _____ people have common sense and are practical.
- 7 _____ people are friendly and enjoy being with other people. **SYN** *outgoing*
- 8 _____ people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 _____ people have a good imagination.
- 10 _____ people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 _____ people like telling other people what to do.
- 12 _____ people are not confident about themselves.
- 13 _____ people can be easily hurt or offended.
- 14 _____ people never change their opinion or attitude about something.
- 15 _____ people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.
- 16 _____ people want to be successful in life.
- 17 _____ people are ones who you can trust or depend on. **SYN** *responsible*
- 18 _____ people are sure of themselves and their abilities.
- 19 _____ people don't like obeying rules.
- 20 _____ people have moods that change quickly and often.
- 21 _____ people always want to win.
- 22 _____ people show that they love or like other people very much.

b 1.22 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Which adjectives do you think are positive?

2 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

Negative prefixes

un-, *in-*, and *dis-* are common negative prefixes. *in-* changes to *im-* (before *b*, *m*, and *p*), *ir-* (before *r*), and *il-* (before *l*).

a Which prefix do you use with these adjectives? Put them in the correct column.

ambitious friendly honest imaginative kind
 mature organized patient reliable responsible
 selfish sensitive sociable tidy

<i>un-</i> / <i>dis-</i>	<i>in-</i> / <i>im-</i> / <i>ir-</i>
<i>unambitious</i>	

b 1.23 Listen and check. Which adjective + prefix has a positive meaning?

ACTIVATION Cover the columns. Say the adjectives with prefixes.

False friends: *sensible*, *sensitive*, and *sympathetic*

Some words in English are very similar to words in other languages, but have different meanings. Be careful with these three adjectives, which may be false friends in your language.

sensible = practical (**NOT** easily-upset)

sensitive = easily hurt (**NOT** practical)

sympathetic = kind to sb who is hurt or sad (**NOT** nice, friendly)