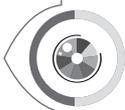




Families



VOCABULARY

1. The following sentences don't make sense. Make them logical by replacing the words and phrases in bold with the correct word or phrase in bold from a different sentence.

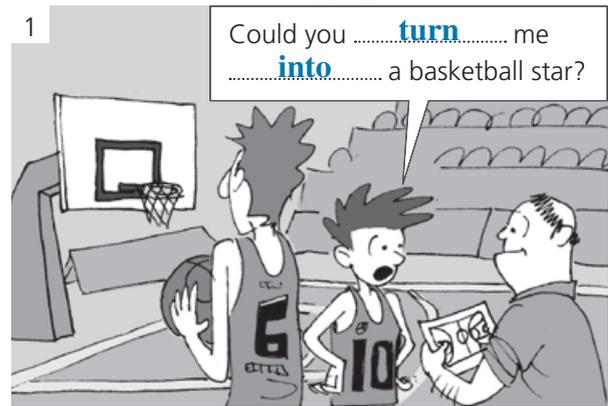
1. My aunt is **self-centred**. I'm so excited that she's going to have a baby! **pregnant**.....
2. Thank you for everything you've done for me. I'm very **jealous**. **grateful**.....
3. My mum's only **nephew** is her twin brother. **sibling**.....
4. He's an **only child**, but he's been dating someone for quite a while. **single**.....
5. The girl was **pregnant** because everyone was paying attention to the baby. **jealous**.....
6. I'm **single**. I don't have brothers or sisters. **an only child**
7. You're **grateful**. You're not interested in other people! **self-centred**
8. I love being an uncle. I spoil my **sibling** by buying him a lot of toys. **nephew**.....

2. Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. We cheered when we saw our good / bad marks.
2. Susan is a widow. Her husband / brother was killed in a car crash.
3. The decision / goal was made by the referee.
4. Let's take a break and go back to work / relax.
5. I like all my relatives. I'm lucky to have such a nice family / nice neighbours.
6. Spouses are invited to the party at my mum's office, so my dad / I will go with her.

3. Complete the captions with the expressions below.

fight back • turn ... into • get to
push ... around • break up



4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

marry • frustrate • lose • prefer • sense
interest • construct • manage

- This maths problem is frustrating !
I can't work it out.
- In some cultures, it is traditional for a married woman to wear a gold or silver ring.
- That's not a sensible thing to do!
In fact, I think it's quite stupid.
- I like both chocolate and vanilla ice cream.
I don't have a preference .
- What's the name of the office manager ?
- My little brother loves to construct towers with wooden building blocks.
- Lost dogs often end up in shelters.
- He's a very interesting man, and he tells fascinating stories about his past.

5. Match each sentence in I with a logical continuation in II. Pay attention to the underlined words.

I

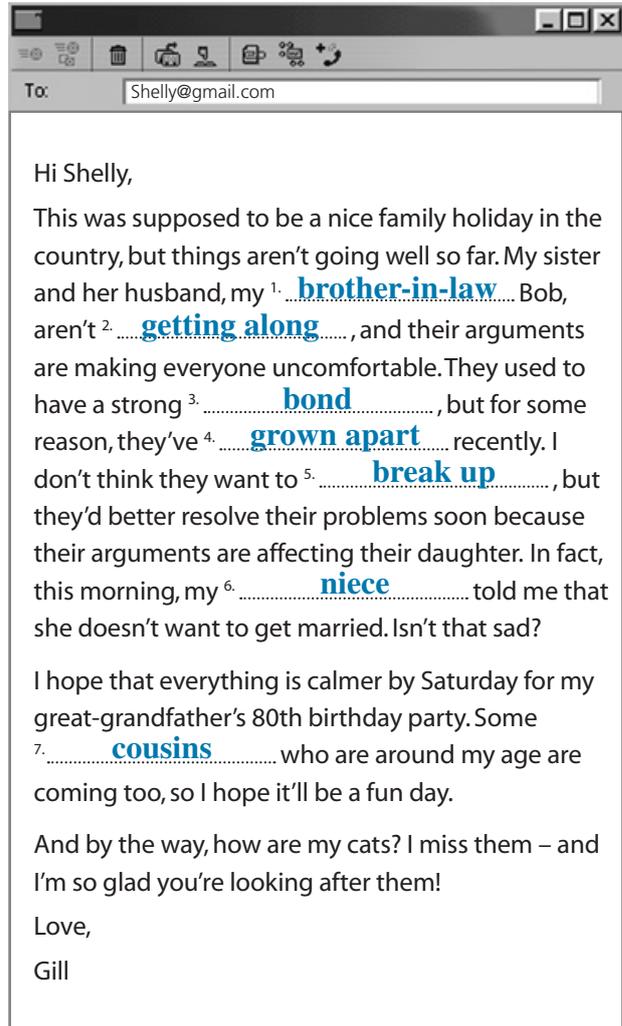
- Ellen doesn't take after her mum.
- Steve and David were raised in small villages.
- This has nothing to do with Sue or Emma.
- They had to settle for a one-room flat.
- They nodded in agreement.
- They didn't flee the area.
- They found ancient pottery that had been buried thousands of years ago.
- They smiled and faked it.

II

- They don't even know about it.
- They couldn't afford anything bigger.
- It was very deep in the ground.
- Instead, they stayed to help after the earthquake.
- That's how I knew they approved.
- When they were 18, they both left home.
- But I knew they weren't having a good time.
- They're not at all alike.

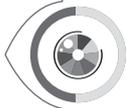
6. Complete the e-mail with the correct form of the words and phrases below.

brother-in-law • grow apart • get along
niece • cousin • bond • break up



7. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- I would feel sad if I ever grew apart from Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- People sometimes say I take after
- One of my favourite relatives is
- I have inherited
- When someone tries to push me around, I
- When I take a break from studying, I like to
- There's a strong bond between me and



GRAMMAR

1. Complete the passage with the relative pronouns below.

There may be more than one correct answer.

where • which • that • who • when • whose

MORE THAN A MEAL

Family meals, a time ¹ **when** the whole family gets together, are disappearing in many homes. Between parents ² **who / that** work long hours and children ³ **whose** after-school timetables are filled with homework, friends, sport and other activities, it's often difficult for everyone to sit down together at the same time. However, some experts say the effort should be made. To begin with, a 1996 study found that family meals ⁴ **that / which** included lively conversation promoted language development in young children. Furthermore, mealtimes can be a time for a family to bond through shared food and conversation. This may partly explain the results of two studies ⁵ **which / that** were conducted in the USA in 2004 and involved more than 5,000 young people between the ages of 11 and 18. Both studies found a connection between frequent family meals and higher marks, as well as lower rates of depression, alcohol and drug abuse. In fact, in homes ⁶ **where** two or fewer meals each week were eaten as a family, young people were nearly twice as likely to abuse drugs and alcohol as their peers ⁷ **who / that** frequently ate with their families.



2. Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun. Add commas where necessary. There may be more than one correct answer. In which sentences can you omit the relative pronoun?

- The play **that / which** I saw last night was written by a teenager.
- Arnold Schwarzenegger, **who** became famous as the star of the Terminator films, is the governor of California.
- The week before exams is always a time **when** I spend hours in the library.
- I'm reading about Steve Jobs, **who** was one of the founders of Apple Computers.
- Let's go to a nice place **where** we can have coffee and dessert.
- Ellen, **whose** father is a TV reporter, is studying journalism at university.
- The sunglasses **which / that** I bought on sale are the best pair I've ever had.

The relative pronoun that can be omitted in sentences 1 and 7.

3. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

- This is Linda. You will be working with her. (who)
This is Linda, who you will be working with.
- I took a message for my sister. She was in the shower. (who)
I took a message for my sister, who was in the shower.
- He downloads the songs. He gets them free online. (that)
He downloads the songs that he gets for free online.
- I'm looking forward to next week. We'll be on holiday then. (when)
I'm looking forward to next week, when we'll be on holiday.
- The company was established in 1995. It has been particularly successful since 2004. (which)
The company, which was established in 1995, has been particularly successful since 2004. / The company, which has been particularly successful since 2004, was established in 1995.

4. Combine the sentences with defining or non-defining relative clauses. Add commas where necessary. Leave out the relative pronoun where possible.

1. We're going to Chicago in December. It will be very cold then.

We're going to Chicago in December, when it will be very cold.

2. Steve is always taking photographs. He wants to become a professional photographer one day.

Steve, who is always taking photographs, wants to become a professional photographer one day. / Steve, who wants to become a professional photographer one day, is always taking photographs.

3. Here is the brochure about the holiday resort. We might go to it.

Here is the brochure about the holiday resort that / which we might go to. / Here is the brochure about the holiday resort where we might go.

4. Sue's father is Japanese. Sue visits Japan every July.

Sue, whose father is Japanese, visits Japan every July.

5. Her car was a gift from her parents. It was stolen.

Her car, which was a gift from her parents, was stolen. / Her car, which was stolen, was a gift from her parents.

5. Combine the sentences using both the formal structure and the informal structure. Use correct punctuation.

1. Nicole introduced me to the man. She had been talking to him.

formal: **Nicole introduced me to the man to whom she had been talking.**

informal: **Nicole introduced me to the man who she had been talking to.**

2. Hurricane Katrina was a natural disaster. I am writing a report about it.

formal: **Hurricane Katrina was a natural disaster about which I am writing a report.**

informal: **Hurricane Katrina was a natural disaster which I am writing a report about.**

3. The letter has just been delivered. I have been waiting for it.

formal: **The letter for which I have been waiting has just been delivered.**

informal: **The letter which I have been waiting for has just been delivered.**

6. Correct the errors.

1. The band that it first sang this song was My Chemical Romance.

The band that first sang this song was My Chemical Romance.

2. Olive oil is used in many countries, where it has been produced for ages there.

Olive oil is used in many countries, where it has been produced for ages.

3. It's hard to find a friend who you can rely on him.

It's hard to find a friend who you can rely on.

4. Ottawa, in where I was born, is in Canada.

Ottawa, where I was born, is in Canada.

5. Aid is being provided to families whose their homes were destroyed in the flood.

Aid is being provided to families whose homes were destroyed in the flood.

7. Translate the sentences.

1. The issue we are discussing has nothing to do with you.

L'assumpte que estem discutint / del qual estem parlant no té res a veure amb tu.

2. You must be grateful to the people who have always supported you.

Has d'estar agraït/ida a la gent que sempre t'ha donat suport.

3. My cousin Jane, who is an only child, has plenty of self-confidence.

La meva cosina Jane, que és filla única, té molta confiança en si mateixa.

4. I overheard the conversation which my parents were having in the next room.

Vaig sentir per casualitat la conversa que els meus pares tenien a l'habitació del costat.

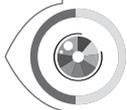
5. Jimmy, whose parents died in a car accident, was raised by his relatives.

En Jimmy, els pares del qual van morir en un accident de cotxe, va ser criat pels seus familiars.

Grammar Review 1 2 3 4 5 6

8. Choose the correct answer.

1. We took a break after we has been studying / **had been studying** / were studying for hours.
2. Steve denied **being** / to be / to have been responsible for the error.
3. I'm so tired. I **shouldn't have** / couldn't have / **wouldn't have** stayed up so late last night.
4. I'm nervous about next week, **when** / that / where I have three exams.
5. Colin and Teri **have been engaged** / were engaged / are engaged since April.



READING

1. Read the opening sentence in the text. What can you infer from it?

- a. The writer has finished school.
- b.** The writer hasn't finished school.

2. Read the rest of the text and choose the correct answer.

1. *The New York Times* ...
 - a. is owned by Rupert Murdoch
 - b. was owned by a different family a century ago
 - c. is an important part of Murdoch's company
 - d.** has been run for over 100 years by one family
2. Joely Richardson ...
 - a. is Vanessa Redgrave's granddaughter
 - b.** belongs to a well-known acting family in Britain
 - c. is part of a famous American acting family
 - d. is Sir Michael Redgrave's daughter

3. Find words or expressions in the text that mean the opposite of:

1. unlikely, improbable (paragraph 3) **realistic**
2. minor (paragraph 3) **key**
3. achieved a goal (paragraph 5) **fallen ... short**

4. Find words or phrases in the text that mean the same as:

1. pair (paragraph 4) **duo**
2. inherited, genetic (paragraph 4) **in the blood**
3. determination (paragraph 6) **drive**

5. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Dudley Singleton & Daughter is an example of **a father and son / daughter small business**
2. Julian and Sean Lennon have not **been as successful as their father in the music business**

ALL IN THE FAMILY

When I think about how my life will be after I finish school, I can't help thinking about how things might be if I had a different family ...

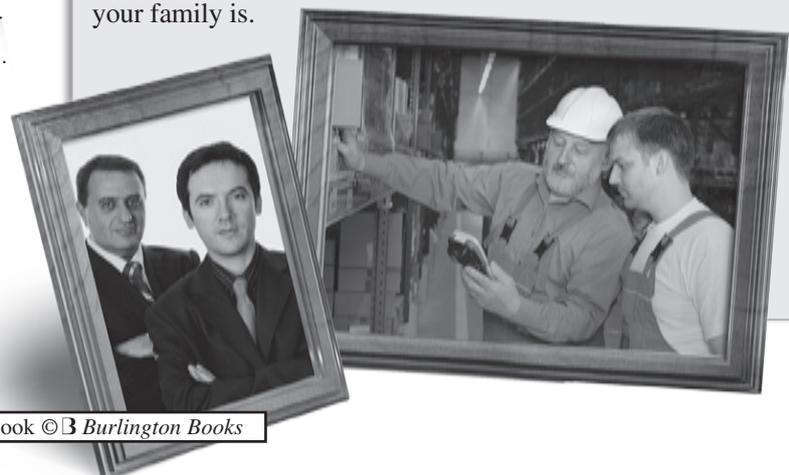
If my parents were small-business owners, I could aspire to be the "son" in one of those companies with names like "Smith & Sons". Wherever I go, I'm noticing this on signs all over London. I've even seen a "Dudley Singleton & Daughter", for an estate agent's firm.

If my parents were media tycoons, I might have a realistic chance of running a newspaper or television station. The respected newspaper *The New York Times* has been controlled by generations of the same family for more than a century. And some of the children of Rupert Murdoch – founder and head of a worldwide media company – have held key positions in their father's businesses. Note to Mr Murdoch: if you'd like to adopt a teenager, I'm available!

If my parents were actors, I'm sure I could be a famous film star like many of the actors today. Ben Stiller's parents were a comedy duo for years; Kate Hudson's mother is actress Goldie Hawn; Michael Douglas' father is actor Kirk Douglas. Drew Barrymore comes from a long line of American actors, and Joely Richardson is part of a distinguished British acting dynasty that includes her mum, Vanessa Redgrave, and grandfather, Sir Michael Redgrave. In these cases, talent seems to be in the blood!

If my parents were in the music business, I might be a singer like Enrique Iglesias, the son of world-famous singer Julio Iglesias. On the other hand, John Lennon's sons, Julian and Sean, have released CDs, but have fallen far short of the success of their Beatle father – to whom they're inevitably compared.

Obviously, family connections can help. But we shouldn't ignore the fact that success requires drive, ability, talent and, of course, some luck – no matter who your family is.



WRITING

1. Choose two correct answers for each question.

- As soon as / **Eventually** / **As time went on** Alan and I lost touch with each other.
- Before / **From the start** / **At first**, I didn't like Elliot.
- We saw Mike's new flat **while** / **when** / during we were in London.
- Diana had finished tidying up **by the time** / **before** / until I got home.
- Eventually / **All of a sudden** / **Suddenly** a door slammed somewhere in the house.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Make certain that the verbs agree with the subject of the sentence.

- My favourite kind of novels **is** (be) mysteries.
- Each of us **needs** (need) to buy different things, so let's meet after we shop.
- Usually, a small minority of survey respondents **give** (give) dishonest answers.
- Rice and beans **taste** (taste) good together.

3. Complete the narrative with suitable expressions of time and sequence. There may be more than one correct answer.

THE PERFECT GIFT

Possible Answers

For as long as I can remember, my parents have given me disappointing birthday presents – things like shirts, jeans and trainers, instead of rollerblades and video games.¹ **At first**, when I was younger, I complained, but it didn't do any good.

² **As time went on**, I gave up, and my parents' bad choices of birthday gifts became a family joke.

That's why last Monday morning, on my 17th birthday, I had no expectations.³ **As soon as**

I walked into the kitchen, my parents said, "Happy birthday!"⁴ **All of a sudden**, my mum handed me a present. The size and shape of the box made me think "trainers". "Thanks! Great!" I said, faking more enthusiasm than I felt. "Try them on," my mum suggested.⁵ **When** I lifted up one shoe, I noticed something inside it. It was an iPhone. I was so shocked I couldn't speak. My dad said, "I think we

⁶ **finally** got you something you want!"

Your Task

- Write a narrative about a friend. Write 100-150 words.

WRITING A NARRATIVE

- Brainstorm the events in your narrative. Try to include a problem or conflict.
- Decide whether or not the problem will be resolved. If so, how? If not, how will your story end?
- Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 3 and the plan below to help you.

PLAN

Opening: Describe the setting and introduce the main characters.

Body: Relate the events in the story, including a problem or conflict.

Closing: Tell how the story ends.

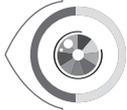
4. Write a first draft.

- Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft.

CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a narrative.
- ✓ I used a variety of expressions of time and sequence.
- ✓ I used correct subject/verb agreement.
- ✓ I checked my grammar, spelling and punctuation.





Progress Check Unit 5

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- I was raised in Montreal, Canada. I lived there until I was two / twenty.
- We don't usually get along, but last night we had a good time together / an argument.
- Jane settled for £5 per hour, which was exactly / less than what she'd asked for.
- Sylvia takes after her grandmother in many ways. For example, they're both artists / Sylvia brings her groceries every week.
- He inherited this watch from his boss / grandfather.
- She nodded and said, "You're right / wrong."

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases below.

cheer • push ... around • flee
grow apart • take a break • turn ... into

- I missed *American Idol* last night. Which singer did the audience cheer for the most?
- We'd been rehearsing for four hours before we finally took a break.
- Ned is a bully, and he pushes people around
- They bought a large house and turned it into a bed-and-breakfast hotel.
- Luckily, they were able to flee from the fire and weren't hurt.
- We're such good friends. I hope we never grow apart.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Sharon is studying time management (manage).
- It's an interesting (interest) series.
- The airline passengers were frustrated (frustrate) by the long delay.
- Would you prefer (prefer) a table inside or on the patio?
- My grandparents are a happily married (marry) couple.

Grammar

4. Complete the passage with a suitable relative pronoun.

Family holidays, those times ¹ when teens and parents spend long hours together, can be difficult. I speak from experience, as a teen ² whose parents insist on a two-week trip every year, preferably one ³ that / which keeps us all very close to each other. We've even been to isolated beach resorts ⁴ where we've spent the entire holiday. I'm not opposed to family holidays, ⁵ which have some benefits – including parents ⁶ who pay for everything! I love my parents, but they're not people with ⁷ whom I want to spend 24 hours a day. They've finally accepted that fact, ⁸ which hurt their feelings, but it had an effect. For the first time, we're planning our holiday together. We're making sure to include plenty of free time ⁹ that / which we can each spend separately.

5. Combine the sentences with the words in brackets.

- Janine didn't change her opinion on the matter. We had argued with her for an hour. (whom)
Janine, with whom we had argued for an hour, didn't change her opinion on the matter.
- I'm looking forward to June. I'll be finished with school then. (when)
I'm looking forward to June, when I'll be finished with school.
- Steven lives in Fulton Street. My favourite restaurant is also there. (where)
Steven lives in Fulton Street, where my favourite restaurant is.

Writing

6. Complete the sentences with a suitable connector or time expression.

- At first, Michelle didn't speak French well, but eventually / as time went on, she became fluent.
- I had just fallen asleep when the phone suddenly rang. However, by the time I managed to answer it, the caller had hung up.

Progress Check Units 1-5

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- That's the first **sensible** (sense) idea you've had all weekend!
- My parents rarely give each other **expensive** (expense) gifts.
- She's the **manager** (manage) of a small shop.
- We watched in **amazement** (amaze) as the athlete broke the world record.
- Are you **interested** (interest) in old coins?
- We always receive **marvellous** (marvel) service at this restaurant.

2. Complete the passage with suitable words or expressions below.

pressing • emerge • greenhouse effect
break up • trend • inhabit • harmful
marriage • see eye to eye • remain
get to • launch

Once a year, people in Britain ¹ **get to** learn what their fellow citizens think about a wide range of subjects – from politics to environmental concerns, such as the ² **greenhouse effect** – thanks to the British Social Attitudes Report. Since the first survey, which was done more than 25 years ago, new attitudes have started to ³ **emerge** about family-related subjects, such as ⁴ **marriage** and children. For example, there is a strong acceptance of the growing ⁵ **trend** of “non-traditional” family units. In fact, 66% of people surveyed in 2006 said that they considered legal marriage and living together as virtually the same thing. And 90% of respondents in that same survey appear to ⁶ **see eye to eye** on the ⁷ **pressing** need for a law that applies to unmarried couples who ⁸ **break up**. This law would mean that they must share the same financial obligations as married couples who divorce. Despite these more liberal attitudes about family, it seems that one thing continues to ⁹ **remain** the same since the survey's first year: more women than men do household chores such as laundry and cleaning.

Grammar

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

- “I'm not going to watch the DVD because I've already seen the film twice,” explained Cara. (that)
Cara explained that she wasn't going to watch the DVD because she had already seen the film twice.
- It's possible that James' flight was delayed by bad weather. (might)
James' flight might have been delayed by bad weather.
- I can't wait until this weekend. I'm going to a U2 concert. (when)
I can't wait until this weekend, when I'm going to a U2 concert.
- They're not designing a new website for our school until next year. (designed)
A new website for our school won't be designed until next year.
- The doctor examined Mark's eyes yesterday. (had)
Mark had his eyes examined by the doctor yesterday.
- I regret buying this very expensive watch. (bought)
I shouldn't have bought this very expensive watch.

Writing

4. Correct the sentences.

- I enjoy swimming, cooking and to play computer games.
I enjoy swimming, cooking and playing computer games.
- I wasn't pleased with my mark in the exam, I didn't fail.
I wasn't pleased with my mark in the exam, although I didn't fail.
- Marta almost speaks perfect English.
Marta speaks almost perfect English.
- Each of the restaurants were expensive.
Each of the restaurants was expensive.