

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 modern family* and try to guess what the missing numbers are. Choose from the list.

4% 6 5% 10% 21% 27 29 41%

c 1.14 Listen and check. Are there any statistics in the article that 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 movies, etc., with a family member
- go on vacation with your 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 cleaning or food?

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. The results of several recent American surveys showed some surprising statistics.

Family structure

69% of families have married parents.

23% are single-parent families.

Only ¹ _____ of the single parents are men.

² _____ of families have **one** child, ³ _____ have **two**, and **38%** have three or more.

40% of families have stepchildren.

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



Family habits

40% of families eat together fewer than three times a week, and ⁶ _____ never eat at the same time.

They go on vacation together as a family **seven** days a year.

An estimated ⁷ _____ % of people have brothers or sisters who they **never speak to** or contact.




60% of parents say chores, discipline, and family activities are shared equally in homes with two full-time working parents.

The average family has ⁸ _____ **arguments** each day, and the most common cause is children refusing to clean their messy bedrooms or complaining about food.



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.

- 1 a I'm not _____ to college.
b _____ you a cup of coffee.
- 2 c I _____ overnight there.
d It _____ cold tonight.
- 3 e You _____ too fast.
f I _____ really careful.

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

- ☐ a plan or intention
- ☐ a prediction
- ☐ an offer
- ☐ an arrangement
- ☐ a promise

- d**  **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 that 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
- traveling 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 vacation 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 lives



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 c .
- 3 She's hardworking, 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

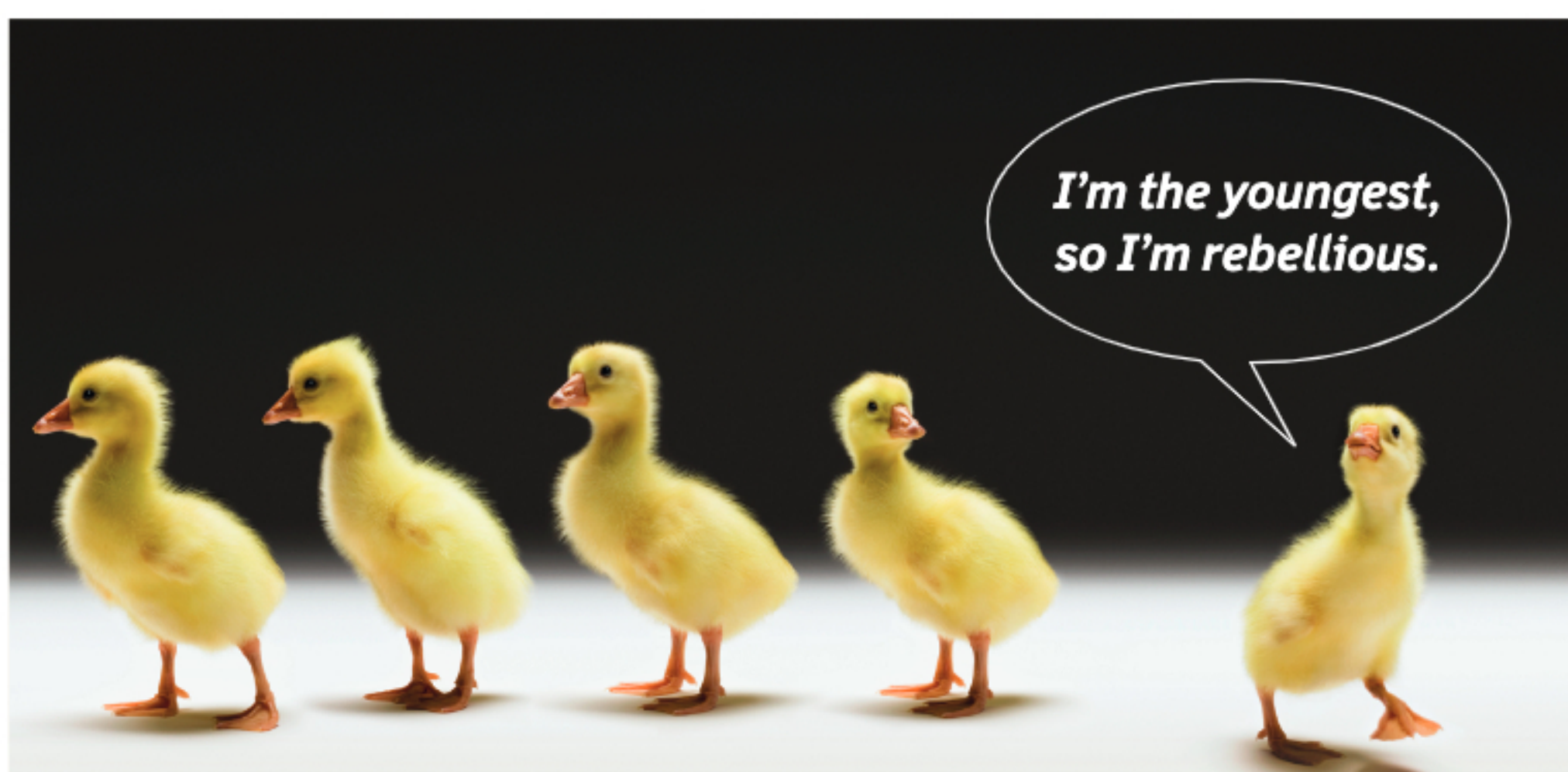
- a Underline the stressed syllable in the multisyllable adjectives.

- 1 an|xious am|bi|tious ge|ne|rous
re|bell|ious
- 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
i|mma|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 along with everybody. They are also usually sensitive to what other people need because ³ . For the same reason, they're often good at dealing with 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 because 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 very 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 deal with 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.

Dan's story

brother teenagers fighting stabbed
finger pen accident
horrificed blood mom 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 Dan and Marilyn. Who do you think behaved worse, Dan 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 Dan's brother and Marilyn show that they've never forgotten what happened?

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

I have a twin brother named Dan, 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 toward 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.

Alice

- 1
- 2 affectionate, honest, imaginative, moody
- 3 oldest daughter of Richard and Billie
- 4 likes music, chai lattes, and sunny days
- 5 afraid of elevators 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.

1 A DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON

a Read the two emails once and answer the questions.

- 1 Why has Angela written to Sofia?
- 2 Does Sofia recommend her friend to Angela?

Inbox

From: Angela Vernon
To: Sofia Lugo



Hi Sofia,

I hope you're well. I'm looking for an au pair to look after Austin and Melissa, and I remembered your Peruvian friend Marisol, who I met last summer. She said she might be interested in working in the US as an au pair, so I thought I would write and ask her. The thing is, I don't really know her, so before I write and suggest it, could you tell me a little about her (age, personality, etc., and what she likes doing), so that I can see if she would fit in with the family? Please be honest!

Angela

From: Sofia Lugo
To: Angela Vernon



Hi Angela,

Marisol is one of my best friends, so of course I know her **very** well. She's 22, and she just graduated from college with a degree in economics, but she doesn't have a job yet, and I'm sure she would be interested in going to the US. Her parents are both doctors, and she has two younger brothers. She gets along very well with all of them, and they are a very close family.

Marisol's an intelligent woman and very hardworking. She's good with children – she often takes care of her brothers, so she has a lot of experience – and she's also very mature and responsible. She can be really shy at first, but when she gets to know you she's **incredibly** friendly. The only problem with Marisol is that she's a **little** forgetful... she sometimes loses things, like her keys, or her phone. Also, to be honest, her English isn't fantastic, but I'm sure she'll improve very quickly.

In her free time, she likes going to the movies, listening to music, and she's also very good at fotography – she always has her camera with her. She's **really** independent and happy to do things on her own, so you won't have to worry about taking her to places.

I think Austin and Melissa will love her. Let me know if you need to know anything else. I hope this helps!

Love,
Sofia

b The computer has found five spelling mistakes in Sofia's email. Can you correct them?

c Read Sofia's email again and answer the questions.

- 1 What six ☐ adjectives describe Marisol's personality?
- 2 What does she like doing in her free time?
- 3 What negative things does Sofia say about Marisol?
- 4 Does Sofia think Marisol will get along with Angela's family?

d Look at the **highlighted** expressions we use to modify adjectives and adverbs. Put them in the correct place in the chart.

Marisol is very forgetful.

Describing a person

He's quite / very, etc. + adjective (e.g., friendly, outgoing, etc.).

She's a little + negative adjective (e.g., messy, shy, etc.).

He likes / loves / doesn't mind + verb + -ing.

She's happy to + base form.

*He's good **with** children.
at making new friends.*

e Imagine you received Angela's email asking about a friend of yours. **Write** an email to answer it. **Plan** what you're going to write using the paragraph notes below. Use the language from the **Describing a person** box and **Vocabulary Bank Personality p.153** to help you.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | age / work / study / family background |
| Paragraph 2 | personality – good side, any negative things |
| Paragraph 3 | more information, e.g., hobbies and interests |
| Paragraph 4 | your recommendation |

f **Check** your email for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).

← p.13

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

future plans and intentions

1.16

My sister's **going to adopt** a child.**Are you going to buy** a new car or a used one?**I'm not going to go** to New York City tomorrow. The meeting is canceled.

predictions

1.17

The Yankees **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 James **are getting** married in October.**We're meeting** at 10:00 tomorrow in Jack'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 ordered the invitations, etc.)
- We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g., *go*, *come*, *arrive*, *leave*, etc.
I'm going to Tokyo tomorrow and coming back on Tuesday.

will + base form

instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts

1.19

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 City! (prediction)**I'll be** home all afternoon. (future fact)

- We use *will* / *won't* (**NOT** the simple present) 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 the Yankees will win*, and to talk about future facts, e.g., *The election will be on March 1st.*

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

The exam will be / is being on the last Friday of the semester.

- 1 **We'll** / **We're going to** 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 **I'm going to help** / **I'll help** you with the dishes.

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 used one. (buy)
- 1 **A** I'm going to miss you. Please stay in touch.
B I promise I _____ every day. (call)
 - 2 **A** What are Alan's plans for the future?
B He _____ a degree in French. (get)
 - 3 **A** Can I see you tonight?
B No, I _____ late. Sorry! (work)
 - 4 **A** Are you ready to order?
B Yes, I _____ the shrimp, please. (have)
 - 5 **A** There's nothing in the refrigerator.
B OK. I _____ some take-out. (get)
 - 6 **A** I don't have any money, so I can't go out.
B No problem. I _____ you some. (lend)
 - 7 **A** Let's 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 /'ɒnəst/
 imaginative /ɪ'mædʒənətɪv/ independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/
 insecure /ɪnsɪ'kyʊr/ mature /mə'tʃʊr/ moody /'mudi/
 patient /'peɪʃnt/ rebellious /rɪ'bɛljəs/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
 self-confident /self 'kɒnfədənt/ selfish /'selfɪʃ/
 sensible /'sensəbl/ sensitive /'sensətɪv/
 sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ spoiled /spɔɪld/ stubborn /'stʌbərn/

- 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?

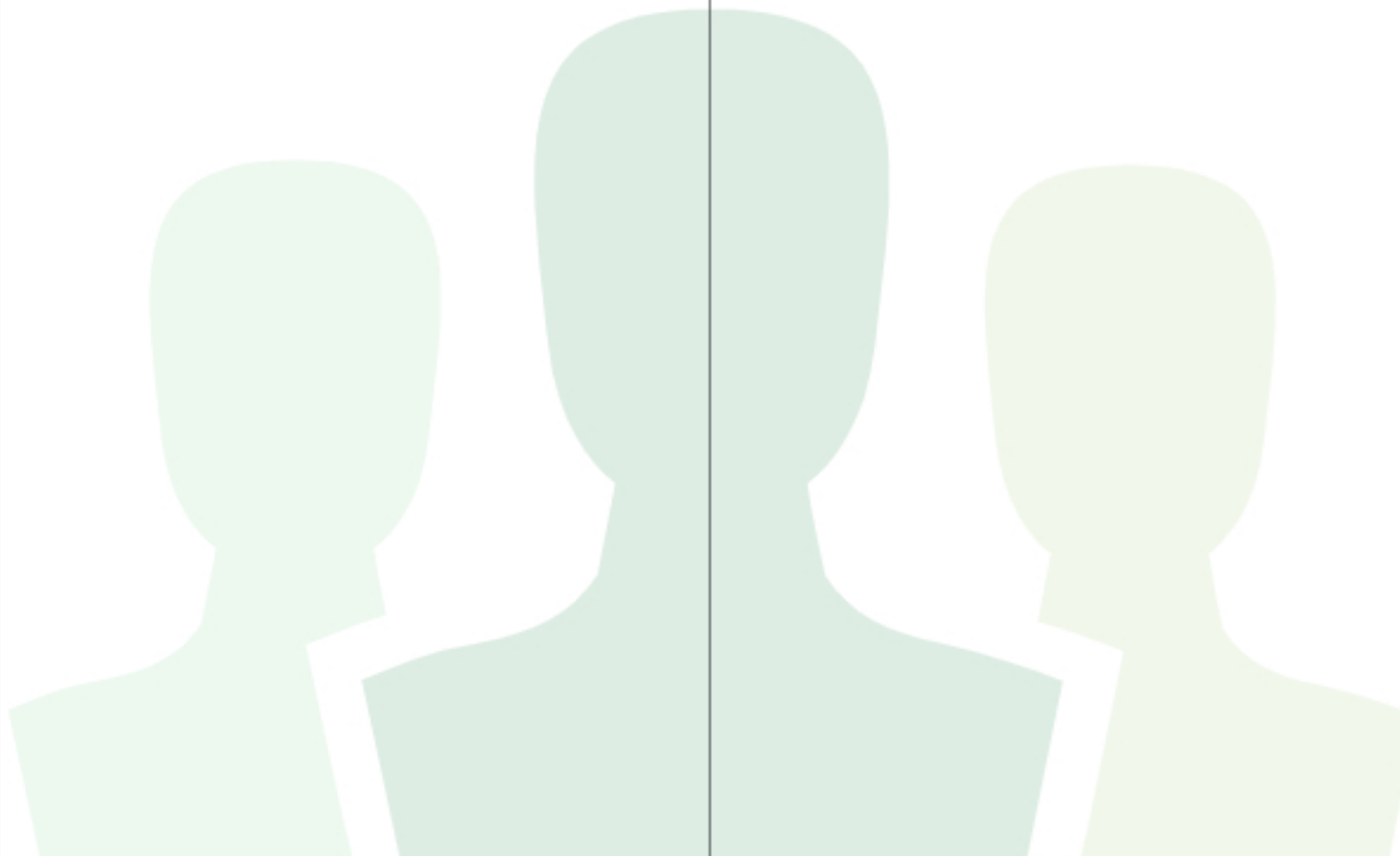
2 NEGATIVE PREFIXES

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

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

- 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 somebody who is hurt or sad (**NOT** nice, friendly)

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