



Week 9 Unit 3

The Extended Family

(114-101 English I)

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Outline

Vocabulary about...

- Extended family relationship
- Marital status
- Relatives by marriage

Grammar about...

The simple present tense

Vocabulary

c _____

m _____ - _____

n _____

s _____

h _____ - _____

Vocabulary

(adj.) *an _____ child has been legally made part of a family that he or she was not born into*

a _____

Vocabulary



(adj.) *if two people are _____, they have agreed to marry*

e _____

Vocabulary



(n.) *the man whom a woman is going to marry*

f

Vocabulary



(adj.) not living with your husband, wife, or sexual partner any more

S _____

Vocabulary



(adj.) *no longer married to your wife or husband*

d _____

Preview (p.26) – Language and culture

We refer to a spouse's cousins and aunts / uncles as *my wife's cousin* or *my husband's aunt*. A *great-grandmother* and *great-grandfather* are the grandparents of one of your parents. A *great-granddaughter* and *great-grandson* are the children of one of your grandchildren. A *great great-grandmother* is the mother of your great-grandmother. *Sibling* is another way to refer to your brother or sister.

Photo story (p.27) – Language and culture

The word *kids* means *children*. It is used only in informal spoken language but is very commonly used. When we say two people *look alike*, it means that they are similar in some way. (I have blond hair. My sister has blond hair. We *look alike*.) When we say *looks like*, it means *it seems*. (They are smiling and laughing in the photo. It *looks like* they are having fun.)

Many English learners make the mistake of saying *He's **the** only child* instead of *He's **an** only child*.

Native speakers are about twenty times more likely to use the word *guy* than English learners (non-native speakers typically use the word *man*). The word *guy* is used quite often in informal American English.

Vocabulary (p.30) – Language and culture

Stepbrother and *half-brother* are both compound nouns, but they are written in different ways. Some compound nouns are written together as a one word; for example, *stepmother* or *stepfather*. Other compound nouns are written with a hyphen between the two words; for example, *half-brother* or *half-sister*. There is no rule to explain why some words go together and others are separated by a hyphen. The best way to find out how to write a compound noun is to look it up in the dictionary.

Grammar – The simple present tense

Affirmative statements

I **live** in Rio.

I **have** two children.

I **work** in a school.

Claire **lives** in Tokyo.

She **has** one daughter.

She **works** in an office.

Negative statements

I **don't live** in Lima.

I **don't have** any children.

Paul **doesn't live** in Seoul.

He **doesn't have** a son.

Yes / no questions and short answers

Do you **have** any cousins?

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Do they **work** nearby?

Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

Does she **have** any children?

Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.

Does he **work** nearby?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

Contractions

don't = do not

doesn't = does not

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- *The simple present tense: usage and form*

Grammar (p.28) – Language and culture

In British English, *have* and *has* are *have got* and *has got*. For example, *I've got two sisters*. In informal spoken American English, this usage is also very common.

Grammar practice Complete the questions and answers. Use the simple present tense.

1 (have) A: your cousin any children?

B: Yes, she She two kids—a girl and a boy.

2 (live) A: your grandparents in Sydney?

B: No, they They in Ottawa.

3 (work) A: your father in Quito?

B: Yes, he He for the government.

4 (like) A: your cousin hip-hop?

B: No, he He it at all.

The simple present tense: usage and form

Usage

Use the simple present tense to talk about facts and habitual actions in the present.

facts

Josh **speaks** Spanish very well.

They **work** at Coffee Central.

habitual actions

Josh **speaks** Spanish every day.

They **work** late on Fridays.

Form

Add **-s** to the base form of the verb for third-person singular (**he**, **she**, or **it**).

I **like** Thai food.

You **study** English.

They **open** at 6:00.

We **work** at a café.

He **likes** Peruvian food.

She **studies** French.

The store **opens** at 8:00.

Marlene **works** at a school.

Negative forms

Use **don't** (**do not**) and **doesn't** (**does not**) + the base form of a verb to make negative statements.

I **don't like** American food.

He **doesn't like** Greek food.

Yes / no questions

Use **do** or **does** + the base form of a verb to form **yes / no** questions.

Do you **speak** Portuguese?

Does she **speak** French? NOT Does she ~~speaks~~ French?

A Write negative statements. Follow the example.

Gwen likes classical music. (Her sister) Her sister doesn't like classical music.

1 The café closes at 6:00. (The bookstore) _____

2 Neal lives in Quito. (His sister) _____

3 Miles works in an office. (His brother) _____

4 I have a big family. (My husband) _____

5 My younger brother speaks Chinese. (I) _____

6 Kiko's nephew likes hip-hop. (Her niece) _____

B Write yes / no questions. Follow the example.

A: Does your sister live near you? B: No, she doesn't. She lives in another city.

1 A: _____ drink coffee?

B: No, he doesn't. My brother drinks tea.

2 A: _____ children?

B: No, we don't have any yet.

3 A: _____ in Mexico?

B: No, my in-laws live in Chile.

4 A: _____ English?

B: Yes, she does. My niece speaks it well.

5 A: _____ work here?

B: Yes, they do. My cousins work downstairs.

6 A: _____ early?

B: No. The bookstore opens late.

What **do** your in-laws **do**?
Where **do** their grandparents **live**?
When **do** you **visit** your aunt?
How often **do** you **call** your nephew?
How many cousins **do** they **have**?

What **does** your sister-in-law **do**?
Where **does** your niece **live**?
When **does** he **visit** his aunt?
How often **does** she **call** her nephew?
How many cousins **does** he **have**?

Be careful! Who as subject:
Who **lives** in Hong Kong?
NOT Who ~~does live~~ in Hong Kong?

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Information questions in the simple present tense:

- Form
- Questions with Who
- Common errors

A Find the grammar Look at the Photo Story on page 27 again. Find one information question in the simple present tense.

B Grammar practice Complete the conversations with the simple present tense.

- 1 A: nieces and nephews
.....?
B: Three. My sister two girls, and my brother a boy.
- 2 A: My stepfather in a restaurant.
B: Really? he?
A: He's the chef and manager.
- 3 A: My sister with her family in Dublin.
B: Dublin? kids she have?
A: I have two nephews, both adopted.

- 4 A: your cousins live?
B: One in Thailand. And the other in Norway.
A: Wow! you see them?
B: They come home once a year.
- 5 A: Where your uncle?
B: He at the hospital around the corner.
A: your aunt there, too?
B: No, She's a homemaker.

Do and does

Use **do** or **does** + the base form of a verb to ask information questions.

Where **do** your in-laws **live**?

Where **does** your sister **live**?

When **do** you **visit** your parents?

When **does** she **visit** her parents?

How often **do** they **go** to class?

How often **does** he **go** to class?

Questions with who

Compare these questions with **who**.

Who visits your cousin in Chicago?

subject

My mother does.

object

Who does your mother visit in Chicago? My mother visits **my cousin**.

Be careful! Don't use **do** or **does** with **Who** if the question is about the subject. Always use the third-person singular form to ask questions with **Who** about the subject.

Who **lives** here? NOT Who ~~does live~~ here? NOT Who ~~live~~ here?

How many

Be careful! Always use **How many** with plural nouns.

How many cousins do you have? NOT How many ~~cousin~~ do you have?

Complete the information questions.

1 _____ your father _____? He's a doctor.

2 _____ your in-laws _____? They live in Seoul.

3 _____ cousins _____? I have ten of them.

4 _____ your parents? I visit them every weekend.

5 _____ your sister _____? She lives across the street.

6 _____ speaks Russian? My brother-in-law does.

7 _____ your aunt _____ with? She lives with my cousin.

8 _____ you _____? I study late at night.

9 _____ has three kids? My sister does.

10 _____ your older brother _____? He studies in London.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the correct family relationship.

1. My sister's son is my _____.
2. My mother's parents are my _____.
3. My mother's brother's son is my _____.
4. My sister's _____ is my brother-in-law.
5. My brother's daughter is my _____.
6. My wife's parents are my _____.

Exercise 2: Complete the paragraph. Use words from the box.

- likes
- live
- doesn't like
- work
- works
- doesn't have
- has
- lives

Juanita Diaz _____ in Puebla, Mexico. She _____ in
1. 2.
a restaurant. She _____ Latin jazz, but she _____
3. 4.
rock music. She's not really a rock fan. She _____ any
5.
children, but she _____ two nieces and one nephew. They
6.
_____ in Tampico with Juanita's sister, Maria. Maria and
7.
her husband Roberto _____ in a school.
8.

Exercise 3: Complete the question with do or does.

1. Where _____ Aidan live?
2. When _____ you listen to music?
3. What _____ your half-brother do?
4. How often _____ you go to the movies?
5. What time _____ your husband go to work?
6. What _____ your friends call you?
7. How many brothers and sisters _____ you have?

TOEFL Vocabulary

1. deduct v. to subtract
ลดจำนวน, หักออก
2. docile adj. obedient, easily taught
เชื่อฟัง, ว่างอนสอนง่าย
3. recognize v. to know, to identify
รับรู้, จำได้, รู้จัก
4. recede v. to move back, to withdraw
ลดลง, ถอย
5. verve n. enthusiasm
ความปรารถนาอันแรงกล้า

Quiz

Choose the correct word(s) for each sentence.

1. I _____ two children.

1. has 2. have 3. do 4. does

2. His in-laws _____ in California.

1. lives 2. live 3. likes 4. like

3. Robert _____ at a pharmaceutical company.

1. works 2. work 3. am 4. are

4. Kristine's brother _____ like her.

1. isn't look 2. aren't look 3. doesn't look 4. don't look

5. My stepbrother and stepsister _____ school.

1. isn't like 2. aren't like 3. doesn't like 4. don't like

Reference

- ◎ Saslow, J. & Ascher, A. (2011). *Top Notch: English for Today's World 1*. 2nd ed. NY: Pearson Education.
- ◎ Saslow, J. & Ascher, A. (2011). *Top Notch: English for Today's World 1 Workbook*. 2nd ed. NY: Pearson Education.