

UNIMC

LABORATORIO INGLESE I

Week 3

AT THE END OF THE LESSON YOU WILL
BE ABLE TO:

- TALK ABOUT FAMILY AND RELATIVES
- TALK ABOUT FUTURE EVENTS

(SCHEDULE /'ʃedʒ.u:l/ ,
PREDICTIONS, PROMISES,
ARRANGEMENTS AND INTENTIONS,
TIMETABLE)



TIPS TO DESCRIBE A PICTURE

PROCESS LANGUAGE

Describing where people/things are in photos

in the background
in the foreground
on the right
on the left
in the middle/centre
in the bottom right-hand corner
in the bottom left-hand corner
in the top right-hand corner
in the top left-hand corner
next to
by (the check-in desk)
between

1 PREPARE to describe the photo below. Think about:

- 1 what you can see in the different parts of the photo (use the Process language);
- 2 what is happening and what is going to happen;
- 3 how the people are feeling and why.



TRADITIONAL AND MODERN FAMILY

- What does this picture show?
- What do you see?
- Try to describe it in pairs!!!

Guiding questions:

Is it a family? Is it a traditional or modern one?

Are they happy/sad/worried/surprised?

What do they look like? (appearance)

Speculate: why are they in that position? Why are they posing for a photo and who is taking it? Was it taken by releasing the self-timer shutter?

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.



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.*

FROM CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY

Father /'fɑː.ðər/: a male parent

Parents /'peə.rənt/: a mother or father of a person or an animal, or someone who looks after a person in the same way that a parent does.

Stepmother /'step,mʌð.ər/: the woman who is married to someone's biological (= related by birth) parent but who is not their biological mother


- **SIBLINGS NOUN [C] UK** /'sɪb.lɪŋ/ =

BROTHERS AND SISTERS IT IS A MORE FORMAL WORD AND IS USED FOR BOTH GENDERS

- **IMMEDIATE FAMILY** = IT REFERS TO PARENTS, CHILDREN, BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

- **EXTENDED FAMILY**= IT REFERS TO ANYONE RELATED TO YOU WHO IS NOT YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY AS FOR EXAMPLE UNCLES, AUNTS, COUSINS, GRANDPARENTS...

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 university.
b you a cup of tea?
2 c I the night there.
d It cold tonight.
3 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 | |

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.

WATCH OUT!

TO BE GOING TO FOR PREDICTIONS MEANS THAT WE USE GOING TO (NOT WILL) WHEN THERE IS SOMETHING IN THE PRESENT SITUATION THAT SHOWS WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE (ESPECIALLY THE NEAR FUTURE).

THE SPEAKER FEELS SURE ABOUT WHAT WILL HAPPEN BECAUSE OF THE SITUATION NOW:

LOOK AT THOSE BLACK CLOUDS, IT'S GOING TO RAIN!

I FEEL TERRIBLE, I THINK I'M GOING TO BE SICK

BUT: ACCORDING TO THE WEATHER FORECAST TOMORROW IT WILL RAIN.

- c) We use **was/were going to** to say what someone intended to do in the past (but didn't do):
- We **were going to** travel by train but then we decided to go by car.
 - A: Did Tom do the examination?
B: No, he **was going to** do it but in the end he changed his mind.
 - I **was just going to** cross the road when someone shouted 'Stop!'.

- d) **Going to** also has another meaning. Study this example situation:



The man can't see where he is going. There is a hole in front of him.

He **is going to** fall into the hole.

Here the speaker is saying what he thinks will happen. Of course he doesn't mean that the man intends to fall into the hole.

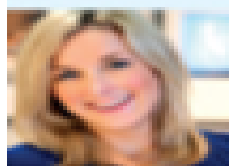
We use **going to** in this way when we say what we think will happen. Usually there is something in the present situation (the man walking towards the hole) that makes the speaker sure about what will happen.

- Look at those black clouds! It's **going to** rain. (the clouds are there now)
- Oh, I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to** be sick. (I feel terrible now)

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple to talk about **timetables**, (e.g. for public transport, cinemas, classes etc.) and in general for **things that are scheduled**:

- The **train arrives** at 6.30 in the morning.
- What time **does the film start** this evening?
- **We have** a lesson next Monday.
- The **holidays start** next week.
- What time **do you finish** work?
- **It is my birthday** tomorrow.

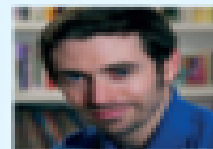


Lily Varnell

I Hi Ben! No news from you **for ages**. How are things? Are you still working at Budapest University? **I have** a conference there next month and **I thought perhaps** we could meet. I'd love to see you again! Lily.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (future arrangements)

- We use the present continuous to talk about **future arrangements**, i.e. for **things we have decided and arranged to do** at a specific time in the future.
 - I'm sorry, I can't come with you this afternoon. **I'm going** to the dentist.
 - What time **are you meeting** Ann this evening?
 - **I'm leaving** tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket.



Ben West

It depends on the day. **I'm going** to Vienna one day that week, but it's not very far – **I'm coming back** the same day. I'm sure we can find a time that's good for **both** of us.

We often use will with these words and expressions:

probably	I'll probably be a bit late this evening.
(I'm) sure	You must meet Ann. I'm sure you'll like her.
(I) expect	I expect Carol will get the job.
(I) think	Do you think we'll win the match?

b) Will and shall

You can use shall or will with I and we:

- We shall (or we will) probably go to Scotland in June.

But in spoken English we normally use the short forms I'll and we'll:

- We'll probably go to Scotland in June.

The negative of shall is shan't (or shall not):

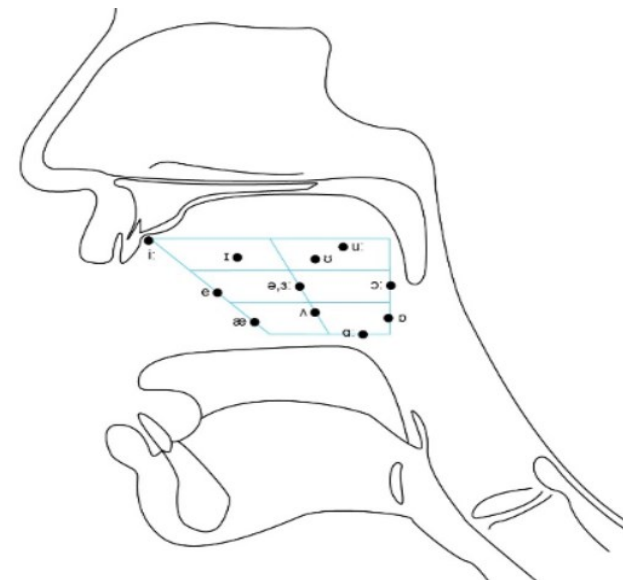
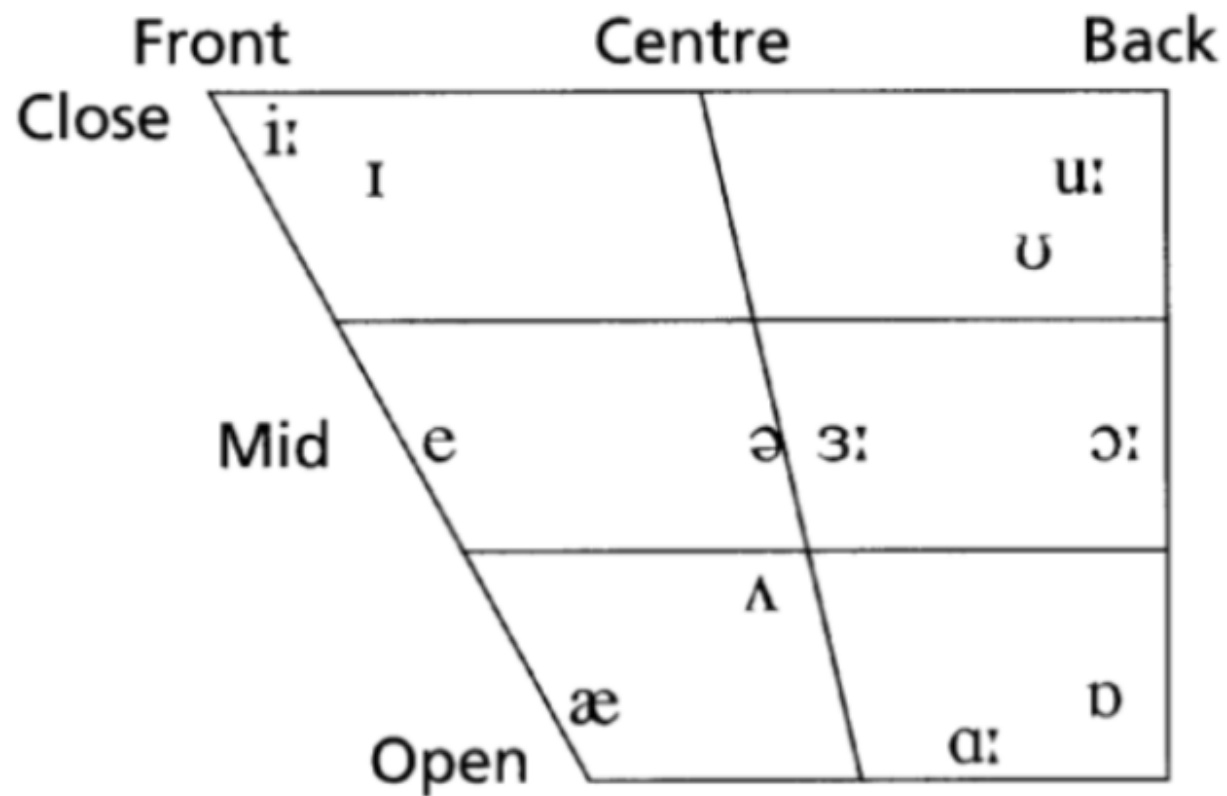
- I shan't (or I won't) be here tomorrow.

Do not use shall with he/she/it/you/they.

Note that we use shall (not will) in the questions shall I ...? and shall we ...? (for offers, suggestions etc.):

- Shall I open the window? (= Do you want me to open the window?)
- I've got no money. What shall I do? (= What do you suggest I do?)
- Where shall we go this evening?

PHONETIC CHART: VOWEL SOUNDS



Vowels

- Vowels are classified by how high or low the tongue is, if the tongue is in the front or back of the mouth, and whether or not the lips are rounded
- **High** vowels: [i] [ɪ] [u] [ʊ]
- **Mid** vowels: [e] [ɛ] [o] [ə] [ʌ] [ɔ]
- **Low** vowels: [æ] [a]
- **Front** vowels: [i] [ɪ] [e] [ɛ] [æ]
- **Central** vowels: [ə] [ʌ]
- **Back** vowels: [u] [ɔ] [o] [ə] [a]



b Listen again and complete two sentences from each conversation.

- 1 a I'm not going to go to university.
- b Shall I make you a cup of tea?
- 2 c I'm staying the night there.
- d It's going to be cold tonight.
- 3 e You'll drive too fast.
- f I'll be really careful.

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

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------|
| a | a plan or intention | c | an arrangement |
| d | e a prediction | f | a promise |
| b | an offer | | |

LET'S PRACTISE SPEAKING!!!



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?

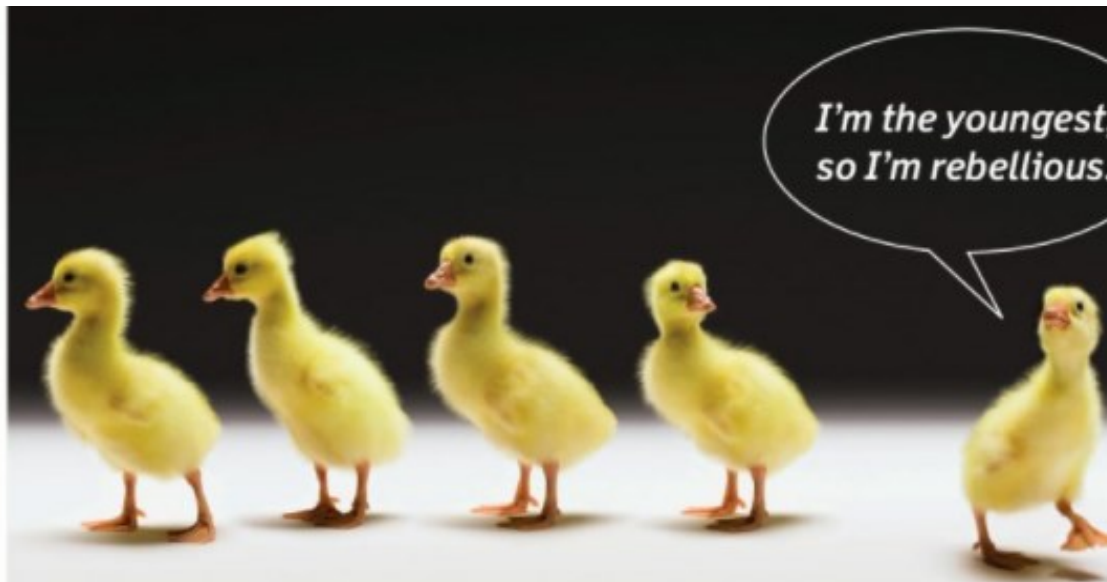
How often do you...?

- 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?



How **birth order** influence 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**.

- 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

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 spoilt, because ⁷ by their parents. They can also be quite selfish and get impatient, especially when things go wrong. This is because ⁸.

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- 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
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- G they've never had to sort out problems with other brothers and sisters
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SAMPLE OF A PHOTO DESCRIPTION

This picture shows a group of 6 people posing for a photo. They look like a family, on the left there is a young boy and behind him there is a an old lady, who may be his grandma. Between the boy and the lady there is a middle-aged man, who is probably the boy's father. On the right there is a young girl, she may be 10 years old and behind her there is an old man who is smiling and looks to be is grandpa. They are smiling and look very happy. In the background there is a big door o window and I think they are all in the living room that is very bright. It must be summer because they are wearing short-sleeves shirts. I think they are posing to have a picture of the happy moment and maybe they have just celebrated a birthday or an anniversary.



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION
AND DO NOT HESITATE FOR ANY
QUESTIONS OF FURTHER
INFORMATION