

I'm an only child.

• Asking about family relationships

• Describing family relationships

1 Vocabulary

A Read about Alexa's family. Circle the words in the box that apply to her.

Alexa has an older brother and a younger sister. She is not married, but Tom recently proposed to her. They plan to get married next year.

single	only child
engaged	middle child
divorced	firstborn
fiancé/fiancée (fem.)	spouse

B PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your family relationships.

Example:

A: I'm an only child.

B: Not me. I'm a middle child. I have an older brother and a younger sister.

2 Conversation

CD1 01 A Listen. What is Isabel doing today? How many siblings does Isabel have?

John: Are you waiting for someone?

Isabel: Yeah, my brother. He's going to give me a ride home. We're having a party for my grandmother. It's her 80th birthday.

John: That's nice. Do you have a large family?

Isabel: I guess. Besides my mom and dad, I have three older brothers and two sisters.

John: Wow! You have a big family.

Isabel: Do you have any siblings?

John: No, I'm an only child. It gets lonely sometimes.

Isabel: Really? Sometimes, I want to be alone!



B PAIR WORK Practice the conversation.

CD1 01 C Listen. Write the three extra sentences you hear in the conversation. Practice the new conversation.

3 Language Booster

A Notice the different ways we ask about and describe family relationships.

Asking about family relationships

Describing family relationships

Do you have a large family?
any siblings?

Yes, I have three brothers and a sister.

Yes, I have an older brother.

Are you the firstborn?

No, I'm not. I'm the middle child.

Who are your family members?

I have my grandparents, parents, and two siblings.

B PAIR WORK Take turns asking about and describing these people's families.

Rachel	Sam	Tristan
<input type="checkbox"/> is engaged.	<input type="checkbox"/> is married with a daughter.	<input type="checkbox"/> is a middle child.
<input type="checkbox"/> has an older sister.	<input type="checkbox"/> has a large extended family.	<input type="checkbox"/> has a fiancée.

Example:

A: Is Rachel single?

B: No, she is engaged. She has a fiancé.

4 Pronunciation Stressing important words

CD1 02 A Listen and practice. Notice how we stress the words that carry the most meaning in a sentence.

1. I have an **older brother**.

2. **Sandra** has **never** been **married**.

CD1 02 B Listen. Underline the stressed words. Then practice the sentences.

1. Are you an **only child**?

2. Roger is the **baby** of the family.

ONLINE PRACTICE

SPEAK with CONFIDENCE

A PAIR WORK Find out about each other's families. Ask the questions below or think of your own questions.

Do you have any brothers and sisters? How old are they?

Would you like more siblings? If so, how many?

Who are your parents' siblings? What are they like?

What kind of family would you like to have someday?

B PAIR WORK Discuss the similarities and differences in your families.



2 She's a born leader.

• Asking about someone's personality type

• Describing someone's personality type

1 Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences. Match the types of people with the correct definitions.

a. role model	c. follower	e. loner	g. pessimist
b. problem solver	d. born leader	f. optimist	h. know-it-all

1. An f feels positively about the future.
2. A g feels negatively about the future.
3. A a tries to find solutions.
4. A a acts as an example to others.
5. A h thinks he or she has all the answers.
6. A e prefers to be alone.
7. A c follows the crowd.
8. A d guides or directs others naturally.

B PAIR WORK Tell your partner about people you know who fit the descriptions above.

Example:

A: My best friend is an optimist. She always thinks positively.

B: My dad is my role model.

2 Conversation

CD1 01 A Listen. Who do Andy and Kit think would be the best choice for student union president? What is Richard like?

Andy: Who would be a good person for student union president? _____

Kit: We need someone who has lots of good ideas. How about Amy? She's a born leader. People listen to her.

Andy: And she's an optimist. I like that. _____

Kit: There's also that new student—Richard. What do you think of him? _____

Andy: Well, he's a lot of fun, but he's kind of a know-it-all. _____

Kit: I guess you're right. Let's talk to Amy and see if she's interested.



B PAIR WORK Practice the conversation. Then find the best places to add the sentences below to the conversation and practice it again.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I don't think he'd be a good choice. | 3. We need someone who is positive. |
| 2. Do you have any ideas? | 4. Would he make a good leader? |

3 Language Booster

A Notice how we talk about someone's personality type.

Asking about someone's personality type

What is Amy like?

How would you describe Richard?

Describing someone's personality type

Amy is a born leader. She's someone who leads naturally. She is someone who people like to be around.

Richard is an optimist. He's always positive. Richard is a guy that others see as a know-it-all.

B PAIR WORK Take turns describing the personality types of two people you know. Use the words and definitions from the Vocabulary section or your own ideas.

4 Listening

CD1 02 A Listen. Four people are describing themselves. Write the type of person they are in the first column.

	Type	Quality
Maya		
Roberto		
Bernadette		
Young-ho		

CD1 02 B Listen again. What did they say that helped you with your answer? Complete the second column.

ONLINE PRACTICE

SPEAK with CONFIDENCE

A PAIR WORK Interview your partner to find out if he or she is a leader or a follower. Check (✓) your partner's answers.

Are you a leader or a follower?	Yes	No
1. Are you usually the first of your friends to try new things?		
2. Do you ignore what's trendy and buy the things you like?		
3. Are you confident in your skills and talents?		
4. Do you feel comfortable making difficult decisions?		
5. Do you get excited by new challenges?		
6. Are you someone that others see as a role model?		

5–6 points: You're definitely a leader.
2–4 points: You're sometimes a leader and sometimes a follower.

0–1 points: You prefer to follow the crowd.

B PAIR WORK For every yes answer, add one point. Then check and discuss your results.



3 We're both reliable.

• Describing similarities between people

• Describing differences between people

1 Vocabulary

A Look at the characteristics used to describe people. Mark **P** (positive) or **N** (negative).

- considerate flexible reliable mature
 forgiving moody responsible immature

B PAIR WORK Describe your family members using the words above.

Example:

A: My younger sister is flexible. She needs to be more reliable and considerate.

B: That sounds like my brother! He also needs to be more mature.

2 Conversation

CD1 08 A Listen. Keisha and Kelly are sisters. How are they similar? How are they different?



Sara: It must be fun having a sister about the same age as you.



Keisha: Well, sometimes it is.



Sara: How similar are you and Kelly?



Keisha: Well, we're both pretty reliable. But I think I'm more reliable than Kelly.



Sara: Well, you are two years older. How are you different?



Keisha: She's more flexible than me.



Sara: What do you mean?



Keisha: She's the type of person who just goes with things. And Kelly is also really forgiving. She lives by the motto, "Forgive and forget."



B PAIR WORK Practice the conversation.

CD1 09 C Listen. Write the three extra sentences you hear in the conversation. Practice the new conversation.

3 Language Booster

A Notice the different ways we describe similarities and differences between people.

Describing similarities between people

We're both pretty reliable.

Both of us are pretty flexible.

Describing differences between people

I think I'm more reliable than she is.

She's flexible about things, but I'm not. She's more forgiving than me. I'm not as forgiving as she is.

B PAIR WORK Check (✓) the true statements about yourself. Then discuss how you and your partner are similar and different.

- I'm am a considerate person. I often get moody when I'm stressed.
 I'm not a judgmental person. I'm very mature for my age.

4 Pronunciation Stress shifts

CD1 10 A Listen and practice. Notice how the stress shifts when these adjectives become nouns.

1. flexible/flexibility 2. responsible/responsibility

CD1 11 B Listen. Mark the stress. Then practice saying the words.

1. mature / maturity 3. sincere / sincerity 5. forgiving / forgiveness
 2. generous / generosity 4. reliable / reliability 6. moody / moodiness

ONLINE PRACTICE

SPEAK with CONFIDENCE

A GROUP WORK Take turns describing similarities and differences between you and your family members. Answer any questions.

I'm most like my dad. We are both very sociable.

Who are you different from?

I'm really different from my brother.

B GROUP WORK Who do you think you are most similar to in your group? Why?

