

5 Family and Friends

5A The people in my life

VOCABULARY How's it going?



1 **Review** Look at the picture. Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 They are *friends* / *a family*.
- 2 Michael is a *boy* / *man*.
- 3 Alana is a *girl* / *woman*.
- 4 Alana and Darrell are *married* / *divorced*.
- 5 Stephanie is Darrell's *son* / *daughter*.
- 6 Darrell is Michael's *father* / *mother*.
- 7 Alana and Darrell are Stephanie and Michael's *children* / *parents*.
- 8 Darrell is Alana's *wife* / *husband*.

2 **Review** Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 Before people get married, they are s_____.
- 2 If someone was married but now he's not, he's d___v_____.
- 3 Your mother and father are your p_____.
- 4 Boys and girls are c_____l_____.
- 5 Fathers are m_____.
- 6 Mothers are w_____.

3 Put the people into the correct categories.

aunt	brother	classmate	cousin	daughter
father	friend	husband	mother	sister
son	stranger	uncle		

man / boy	woman / girl	either

4 Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 aunt | a a person you don't know |
| 2 uncle | b a person you play soccer or baseball with |
| 3 partner | c touch someone's cheek with your lips |
| 4 teammate | d the brother of your mother or father |
| 5 stranger | e move your hand in the air |
| 6 kiss | f put your arms around someone |
| 7 hug | g a person you work together with on a project |
| 8 wave | h the sister of your mother or father |

5 Listen. Match to the photos. 49



- e 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 6** Choose the correct words from the multiple choice items to complete the text. Write the letter of the correct word on the line.

A Big Family

Having a big family can be fun. I have one older (1) _____, and he's not always nice to me, but I also have three younger (2) _____, and we are very close. We live with our parents and my (3) _____, who is my father's mother. Her husband, my (4) _____, died two years ago.

My father was an only child, but my grandparents on my mother's side had two sons and four daughters, which means I have two (5) _____ and three (6) _____. They all had children, too, so I have a lot of (7) _____ on that side of the family.

There are also some other people I think of as part of my family, for example my (8) _____. She comes to my house every weekend and celebrates holidays with us, too. There are also my volleyball (9) _____. We are like a family at school; we're always together and helping each other.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a sister | b father | c brother | d stranger |
| 2 a sisters | b parents | c aunts | d classmates |
| 3 a aunt | b grandmother | c uncle | d grandfather |
| 4 a aunt | b grandmother | c uncle | d grandfather |
| 5 a mothers | b cousins | c aunts | d uncles |
| 6 a brothers | b grandfathers | c aunts | d uncles |
| 7 a partners | b cousins | c brothers and sisters | d strangers |
| 8 a stranger | b friend of a friend | c best friend | d cousin |
| 9 a classmates | b teammates | c strangers | d partners |

- 7** Complete the sentences with the correct words.

best friend	partner	say hello	shake
strangers	teammates	wave	

- When I meet someone for the first time, I smile and _____ their hand.
- When I see my friends across the street, I _____ my hand and _____.
- In class, we often have to work with a _____ on an activity.
- A lot of people don't enjoy talking to _____ on the bus or the train, but there are some people who are friendly with everyone!

- In a basketball game, all of the _____ must work together to win.
- Some people don't have just one _____ but many people who they spend a lot of time with.

- 8 Extension** Listen. What is each person's relationship to Rachel, the second speaker? Listen again and circle the answers.  **50**

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Steve | stepfather | father-in-law |
| 2 Dan | brother | stepbrother |
| 3 Max | half-brother | stepbrother |
| 4 April | sister-in-law | stepsister |
| 5 Olivia | niece | half-sister |
| 6 Amanda | sister-in-law | half-sister |
| 7 Jared | half-brother | nephew |

- 9 Extension** Complete the text with the correct words.

brother-in-law	ex-wife	father-in-law
half-brother	half-sister	mother-in-law
nephews	nieces	stepbrothers
stepfather	stepmother	stepsisters

Our families often grow as we do. If you have a sister and she gets married, then you will have a new (1) _____. If they have children, you will have (2) _____ and (3) _____. Then, if you get married, you will have a husband or wife, and his or her mother and father will become your (4) _____ and (5) _____.

Or, you might become part of a blended family. When a married couple gets divorced, or someone loses a wife or husband, sometimes they get married again. The man marries a new woman, and his children get a (6) _____. If his new wife has children, too, then his children will also have new (7) _____ and (8) _____. If the father and his new wife have a baby together, this child will be the (9) _____ or (10) _____ of the children from the first marriages. If the man's (11) _____ also marries someone new, then the kids will also have a (12) _____ and another new family!

PRONUNCIATION

10 Read the sentences aloud and write the pronunciation of the *-ed* verb you hear. Write /d/, /t/, or /ɪd/. Then listen and check your answers. 51

- 1 I've already selected my outfit for the party. _____
- 2 I learned how to dance from my father. _____
- 3 Have you tasted the cake yet? _____
- 4 My uncle photographed the football team. _____
- 5 I tried to invite her, but she said no. _____
- 6 Everyone at the celebration looked great! _____
- 7 We haven't celebrated yet. _____
- 8 My aunt was sick so she stayed home. _____

LISTENING

11 Listen to the conversations. Are the statements correct (YES) or incorrect (NO)? Check the boxes. 52

- | | YES | NO |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 He invited her to the party. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She invited him to the celebration. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She accepted his invitation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 He didn't accept the invitation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 She accepted his invitation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She invited everyone to the celebration. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12 Listen to the speaker and complete the text with the correct words. 53

I recently graduated from high school. We had a fantastic (1) _____ with family and friends. And to be honest, it was both sad and happy for me. Sad because I'm leaving a lot of people that I have (2) _____ for years. Happy because a whole new period in my life is beginning.

I've been (3) _____ to three different universities. I haven't decided on one (4) _____, but they're all good. I feel really lucky. And my parents are really supportive. They want me to follow my dreams. My mother told me that she'll be (5) _____ of me no matter what I decide to do.

It's impossible to predict the future, but I feel really good about things. I'm (6) _____, I have a wonderful family, and I feel like almost anything is possible. I'd better stop talking before I get too (7) _____.

13 Listen to the sentences about each photo. Write the letter (a, b, c, d) of the sentence that best describes the photo. 54



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

GRAMMAR Present perfect and simple past

14 Choose the correct verb forms to complete the exchanges.

- 1 **A:** How long *have/had/has* you had your computer?
B: I haven't *has/had/having* it very long—only a year.
- 2 **A:** How many books has Ms. Brenner *ask/asks/asked* you to read this semester?
B: She *has/have/had* assigned two books so far.
- 3 **A:** *Had/Has/Have* you found your smartphone yet? I know you had it yesterday.
B: No, I *don't have/haven't/haven't had*. I don't know where it is.
- 4 **A:** Have you *knows/known/know* your best friend for a long time?
B: Yes, I have. We *had/having/have* been friends since we were ten!
- 5 **A:** How many years has our class *studies/study/studied* English? Three? Four?
B: I think we have *has/have/had* English for four years now. We're getting pretty good!
- 6 **A:** I have *work/worked/works* at the bookstore since the summer. I really like it.
B: That's awesome! *Has/Had/Have* you thought about working there after you graduate?

15 Rewrite the negative sentences to be affirmative, and the affirmative sentences to be negative.

Example: Marco hasn't finished his homework.
Marco has finished his homework.

- 1 Celia has seen her parents all day.

- 2 Yuri and Natasha have seen a lot of really good movies.

- 3 Our teacher has given us a lot of homework this weekend.

- 4 My friends have not called yet.

16 Complete the text with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

My family and I like to travel. We (1) _____ (take) advantage of every chance to travel. Together and separately, we (2) _____ (visit) some really exciting places. My parents (3) _____ (be) to Peru many times. They (4) _____ (see)

Machu Picchu and (5) _____ (hike) the Inca Trail. My brother and I (6) _____ (go) to Europe a couple of times. We (7) _____ (kayak) on fjords and (8) _____ (ski) on glaciers in Scandinavia. And my sister and I (9) _____ (take) the train from London to Paris.

We (10) _____ (never, travel) to Japan, so I (11) _____ (not, eat) "real" sushi, and I (12) _____ (not, be) able to see the cherry trees in bloom. I (13) _____ (not, go) to Africa yet either. I (14) _____ (always, look) forward to going on safari and seeing lions and giraffes.

17 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 _____ you _____ (ever, read) about people in Lhasa sticking out their tongues? It's a polite greeting there.
- 2 _____ they _____ (not, tell) you about the *mano*? That's where young Filipinos sometimes press the hand of an older person to their own forehead. It's very polite.
- 3 _____ you _____ (not, see) people touching each other's feet in India? It's a greeting called the *pranāma*.
- 4 _____ anyone _____ (do) the *kunik* with you in Greenland? People put their nose and top lip on your cheek and breathe in. It's a special way of greeting someone there.
- 5 _____ you _____ (rub) noses with anyone? For traditional Bedouins, it is a respectful greeting.
- 6 _____ you _____ (hear) people clap to greet each other? That's what the Shona people in southern Africa do.
- 7 _____ you _____ (not, ever, notice) people raising their eyebrows as a greeting? They do that in the Marshall Islands.
- 8 _____ you _____ (not, say) that you went to Niger? Then you probably saw people shaking their fists near their heads and saying "Wooshay!" to greet each other.

5B Going Walkabout

VOCABULARY BUILDING

1 Complete the sentences. Change the nouns in parentheses to adjectives ending in *-al*.

- 1 Going walkabout is an important _____ tradition among the Yolngu people. (culture)
- 2 A _____ walkabout can last for up to six months. (tradition)
- 3 Going walkabout can be a very _____ experience for a boy. (emotion)
- 4 Songs and singing are part of the _____ aspect of going walkabout. (music)
- 5 Boys going walkabout are surrounded by _____ sights and sounds. (nature)

READING

2 Read the article. Complete the summary with the correct words.

aboriginal	ancestral	desert
grandfather	skills	tradition

It is a (1) _____ for some young Australian (2) _____ boys to go walkabout for up to six months, completely on their own and without supplies. A walkabout is a journey that reminds the boys of similar journeys that they believe their (3) _____ spirits made thousands of years ago. The boys follow songlines that help them find their way through the Australian (4) _____. Sometimes, the boys travel part of the walkabout with a male relative, for example, their father or (5) _____. They need to develop many important (6) _____ in order to survive the walkabout.

3 Read each question. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 How long have the Yolngu people lived in Australia?
a ten thousand years
b hundreds of years
c over 50,000 years

- 2 What is the aboriginal term for an invisible pathway that crosses the land?
a song
b songline
c ritual
- 3 According to the Yolngu, who created the songlines they follow?
a ancestral spirits
b Australians
c outsiders
- 4 How long does a walkabout last?
a six months
b 12–13 years
c 1,000 days
- 5 What is the main reason for going walkabout?
a to make maps
b to look for footprints
c to survive alone in the desert
- 6 Who might teach a Yolngu boy about his ancestral songlines?
a his grandfather
b his sister
c his aunt

4 Do the statements match the information in the article? Write true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

- 1 The Yolngu are an aboriginal group that has lived in Australia for tens of thousands of years. ____
- 2 Songlines are pathways that are visible to anyone in the desert. ____
- 3 The Yolngu believe that ancestral spirits look after the boys while they go walkabout. ____
- 4 A Yolngu boy usually learns his clan's songlines from his father, grandfather, and other male relatives. ____
- 5 Yolngu girls learn about their ancestral songlines from their mothers and grandmothers. ____
- 6 Going walkabout is one way that Yolngu boys demonstrate that they're ready to take on new responsibilities. ____



- 1** Imagine waking up in the morning alone, hundreds of miles away from anyone you know, with no supplies, in the middle of a desert. This is what one day of “going walkabout” is like for a young Yolngu, or Australian aboriginal*, boy. The Yolngu have lived in Australia for approximately 60,000 years. In fact, they and other aboriginal people lived on the continent of Australia for tens of thousands of years without seeing people from any other places. The land was theirs. As a result, they respect tradition and have a strong connection to the land.
- 2** One of their oldest traditions is called “going walkabout” in English. The Yolngu and other aboriginal clans, or family groups, believe that invisible trails, called songlines, cover the land. According to their beliefs, songlines are secret pathways that follow the journeys made by ancestral* spirits as they created the earth. These ancestors sang names for everything that crossed their paths, and, in the process, created and named everything in the world. Aboriginal people consider songlines to be the footprints of their ancestors.
- 3** Going walkabout is a coming of age event for 12–13-year-old aboriginal boys. When young males go

walkabout, they follow the songlines of their ancestors. They sing traditional songs in order to navigate, or find their way, as they walk. And they often walk very far. Some boys travel up to 1,000 miles, without any supplies, in the six months of a typical walkabout! They need to develop important skills in order to make the journey. The goal of going walkabout is to be able to survive alone in the wild just as their ancestors did.

- 4** Before they go walkabout, boys learn about songlines from the older people in the clan. Some walk parts of their ancestral songlines with their father, grandfather, or another male relative or friend. They learn to use songlines as a kind of map. They use the songs to identify parts of the landscape, such as caves or hills, and to connect to the stories that their ancestors have told for thousands of years.
- 5** When the boys return from going walkabout, they celebrate with their families and friends. They have made the passage from childhood into the adult world. They have already proven that they can take care of themselves during the six months of going walkabout, and that they’re ready for new responsibilities.

aboriginal *the first people in a place*

ancestral *related to people in your family who lived long before you*

5C How long have you been...?

GRAMMAR Present perfect with *for, since, already, just, and yet*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words. Some have more than one correct answer.

already for since yet

- 1 **A:** Do you want to go to the gym with me this afternoon?
B: No, I _____ worked out this morning.
- 2 He hasn't called his brother _____ last month.
- 3 Natalie has studied _____ three hours.
- 4 **A:** Did you hear Aunt Sofia is coming to visit next week?
B: Yes! I _____ heard the news.
- 5 **A:** Have you started your English homework _____?
B: Actually, I have _____ finished it.
- 6 **A:** Have you asked your teacher for help _____?
B: No, I haven't asked him _____. I think I'll talk to him tomorrow.
- 7 Arata has been living with his cousins _____ two years.
- 8 Yasmin has _____ celebrated her *fiesta de quince años*.

2 Circle the present perfect verbs.

Do you know that humans aren't the only species that has rich social lives and family ties? For example, chimpanzees do as well. How do we know this? Well, have you ever heard of Jane Goodall? She is a scientist who has studied chimpanzees since 1960. She has learned a lot about chimpanzees since then. And she has shared this knowledge with both the scientific community and the rest of the world. For example, Goodall has taught us that not only do chimpanzees have rich social lives and family ties, they also make and use tools. She has set a very high standard for studying apes in the wild and has focused on individual characteristics as well as group patterns.

3 Match each question and answer.

- 1 Is the plane here yet? _____
- 2 How long have you taken English classes? _____
- 3 Do you know my friend Tammy? _____
- 4 Have you tried some of this pizza yet? _____
- 5 How long has your brother worked at that company? _____
- 6 How long have Shen and Jun been friends? _____
- 7 Have you finished your assignment? _____
- a He has been there since 2015.
- b Yes, I've eaten some already.
- c They met in 2011 and have been friends ever since.
- d No, I have not met her yet.
- e Yes, I've just turned it in to our teacher!
- f Yes, it's already arrived.
- g I've studied English for two years.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 called / three times / has / already / she / .

- 2 the test / have / yet / for / studied / you / ?

- 3 got / I / from school / just / home / .

- 4 been / never / the students / to another country / have / .

- 5 we haven't / we have / met / cousins / that / even / !

- 6 since / has studied / 2017 / Jana / English / .

- 7 for / my best friend / Renato / five years / has been / .

5 Answer the questions so they are true for you. Write complete sentences.

- 1 Have you learned to drive yet?

- 2 Have you already done your homework for this week?

- 3 What is something you just finished doing?

- 4 How long have you been a student at this school?

- 5 Have you ever visited an English-speaking country?

- 6 What is one food you never want to eat?

- 7 How long have you known your best friend?

6 Use the prompts to write sentences with the present perfect. You may need to add words.

1 I / live Bangalore / for / three years

2 I / listen that song / two times / already

3 She / not / go rock climbing / since / last year

4 Alex / be / my friend / since / four years old

5 We / just / go / beach

6 Nate / eat breakfast / already

7 They / just / finish / take test

8 I / not talk / new neighbor / yet

7 Which choice is closest in meaning to the original sentence?

1 I've just taken a walk.

a I took a walk not long ago.

b I have been taking walks for a long time.

2 Niko's teacher was surprised to find out she had already learned about ancient Roman history.

a Niko's teacher was surprised she had studied history.

b Niko's teacher didn't expect her to know about ancient Roman history.

3 He's lost his book.

a He doesn't have his book now.

b He lost his book but has it now.

4 I haven't learned all of the new vocabulary yet.

a I did not learn all of the new vocabulary, but I plan to soon.

b I did not learn all of the new vocabulary, and I am not planning to.

5 He has just come from Dubai.

a He recently arrived from Dubai.

b He arrived from Dubai more than a month ago.

6 It's 2017 now, and Kim has known Eliza for three years.

a Kim met Eliza in 2014.

b Kim knows Eliza now but didn't know her in 2014.

7 She hasn't made plans for after graduation yet.

a She knows what she's doing after she graduates.

b She doesn't know what she's doing after she graduates.

8 My cousins have already seen the film.

a My cousins saw the film.

b My cousins did not see the film.

8 Read each question. Choose the correct response.

1 How long have you had that phone?

a I've had it for last week.

b I've had it since last week.

2 Do you know how to get to the art museum?

a No, I don't. I haven't gone there for I was a child.

b Yes, I've been going there since I was a child.

3 Have you seen the new painting at the museum?

a No, I've seen it already.

b Yes, I've already seen it.

4 Did you talk to Tavish yesterday?

a No, I haven't talked to him since last week.

b Yes, I have talked with him yesterday.

5 Have you started your piano lessons yet?

a Yes, I've started my lessons already.

b Yes, I've just been started my lessons.

6 How long have you been playing the piano?

a I was playing the piano for 2009.

b I've played the piano since I was six years old.

7 Have you invited your teammates to the party yet?

a No, I haven't invited them yet.

b Yes, I have invited them yet.

5D Why we laugh

TED TALKS

AUTHENTIC LISTENING SKILLS

- 1 Listen and complete each sentence about the excerpt with the correct word or short phrase.  56
- Sophie noticed laughter when she was a _____.
 - She saw her parents doing something _____, where they were laughing.
 - They were _____ with laughter. She didn't know what they were laughing at, but she wanted to join.
 - Her parents were laughing at a _____ that people used to sing.
 - The song _____ around signs in toilets in trains.
 - She says that the English have a sophisticated _____.

WATCH

- 2 Choose the correct answers.
- What does Sophie say about laughing with other people?
a People aren't really laughing at jokes.
b People laugh less when they are with other people.
c People make other people laugh with jokes.
 - What do people try to show when they are laughing in a group?
a that they think things are funny
b that they are part of the group
c that they have feelings
 - Who thought that humans were the only animals that laugh?
a Sophie Scott
b Robert Levenson
c Nietzsche
 - What is *posed laughter*?
a when someone laughs because something is funny
b when someone laughs at a silly song
c when someone makes a fake laugh
 - How does laughter affect relationships?
a It helps people become less stressed.
b It makes people annoyed.
c It makes people speak better.

- 6 What does Sophie say about laughter?
a It is a new and recent behavior.
b It is an old and ancient behavior.
c It is something humans do to be different from other animals.

- 3 Circle the things that are true about laughter.
- Laughter is most similar to human speech.
 - Laughter sounds like animals calling each other.
 - Humans are the only animals that laugh.
 - People are more likely to laugh if they are with other people.
 - Laughter is a social interaction or activity.
- 4 Match the words to the correct definitions.
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 social _____ | a a group of animals that includes humans |
| 2 laughter _____ | b something that involves other people |
| 3 voluntary _____ | c connected with feelings |
| 4 involuntary _____ | d making a person laugh |
| 5 emotional _____ | e an act or something people say that makes people laugh |
| 6 funny _____ | f the sound of a laugh |
| 7 joke _____ | g when someone does something without being asked |
| 8 mammals _____ | h when someone does something because he can't control himself |

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

- 5 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.
- My parents thought the song was really _____. They laughed really hard.
a silly **b** weird **c** strange
 - When people laugh, they make _____ and strange sound. It isn't a usual sound.
a a silly **b** an odd **c** a stupid
 - I cared about laughter and when I became a neuroscientist I cared about it again. It's a _____ thing to care about. Not many people care about it.
a scary **b** dangerous **c** weird
 - I wanted to find out the beginnings of laughter. The _____ of it.
a origins **b** ending **c** sounds
 - Laughter has two different _____. There are two causes for it.
a problems **b** meanings **c** roots

5E Invitations

SPEAKING

1 Listen and complete the conversations with the correct words.  57

- 1 **A:** Hey, Marta, _____?
B: _____. Why?
A: Well, I'm having a party at my house. Can you come?
B: Oh _____.
What time should I come over?
A: Any time after 8.

- 2 **A:** _____?
B: _____. I
usually hang out with my family in the afternoon.
A: Well, a few of us are going hiking. Want to come?
B: Um, _____.
Can I let you know later?
A: Yeah, just text me, OK?

- 3 **A:** Jane, have fun playing at the concert tonight!
B: Thanks! Would you like to come and hear the band?
A: _____.
B: No problem.

- 4 **A:** Hey, listen. _____?
B: _____. Why?
A: There's this new skate meet at the youth club.
B: Oh yeah, _____.
A: It starts at 7.
B: Cool! I'll be there!

- 5 **A:** Hey, Lucy! You haven't replied to my invitation to see
the play my brother's starring in.
B: Oh yeah, _____.
One sec.
A: Sure.
B: Yeah, I thought so.

B: Oh, that's too bad.

2 Find and correct the errors in the sentences. Then decide the function of the sentence or question. Write the letter on the line.

- (A) asking if someone is available
(S) saying if you are available or not
(Y) accepting an invitation
(N) saying no to a an invitation

- 1 Are you near next Saturday? ____
2 I need to make my schedule. ____
3 Sure, I love to. ____
4 She depends. ____
5 This sounds great! ____
6 Thanks for inviting me, but I'm worried I've got something else on. ____
7 I'll go to ask my parents. ____
8 Are you making anything on Tuesday night? ____
9 Sorry, I can't take it. But thank you for inviting me. ____
10 Are you above on Sunday? ____
11 I (don't) think that. ____
12 I'm not definitely. ____

3 Describe an invitation you got recently.

You should say:

- who gave you the invitation
- how you know them
- what the invitation was for
- how you responded to the invitation
- why you gave this response

You will talk about the subject for one to two minutes. Record yourself. Take one minute to think about what you're going to say. You may make notes to help you. Then compare your recording with the sample answers.  58

WRITING Informal invitations and replies

1 Write the missing letters of the following abbreviations.

- 1 A...A... as soon as possible
- 2 ...S...P. reply and say if you can make it
- 3 ...S. let me also add this

2 Complete the text with the correct words about writing, accepting, and saying *no* to invitations.

apologize	begin	date	enjoy
know	make it	offer	say

When you write an invitation, you should include the time, (1) _____, location, and type of event. Remember to ask the person to let you know if they can come.

When you accept an invitation, (2) _____ by thanking the person who invited you. Ask any questions you might have about the event. You could also (3) _____ to bring something (food or drinks, for example).

If you can't go to the event, you should still (4) _____ *thank you* for the invitation. Then (5) _____, and if you want to, you can give a short explanation about why you can't (6) _____. It's polite to end by saying you hope they (7) _____ the event.

3 Read the invitation. Then circle the answers to the questions below.

Jason,
I'm having a surprise party for Pablo on Sunday the 18th from 7pm to 10pm at the tennis club. We're celebrating his success at the tennis finals last weekend. Can you make it? R.S.V.P.
Mike

- 1 Who is the invitation to?
- 2 What kind of party is it?
- 3 Who is the party for?
- 4 What day and date is the party at?
- 5 What time does the party end?
- 6 Where is the party being held?
- 7 What is the reason for the party?
- 8 Who is sending the invitation?

4 Read the note. Then put the points in the correct order, 1–6.

Hi Boris,
Thanks for inviting me to the block party on Friday. It sounds like fun, but I'm really sorry, I can't make it. I've already made plans with my cousin. (We're going to a concert in town.)
Hugo
P.S. I hope everyone has a fantastic time at the block party!

- _____ hopes people enjoy the block party
- _____ explains why he can't go
- _____ gives a greeting
- _____ says *no* to the invitation
- _____ apologizes
- _____ says *thank you* for the invitation

5 Pretend you are Pat. This is an invitation you have received from your friend, Erika.

Hey Pat,
I'm having a dinner party on Thursday the 9th at 7:30 at my house. I'm going to cook curry and rice. Can you make it?
R.S.V.P.
Erika

Write a note to Erika accepting or saying no to the invitation. Include the following information:

If you can make it

- thank the sender for the invitation
- say you can make it
- offer to bring something
- ask a question

If you can't make it

- thank the sender for the invitation
- say you can't make it
- explain why
- say you hope the party goes well

Review

1 Unscramble the words for family members and other people.

- 1 onrmadhretg _____
- 2 rgantres _____
- 3 scamletsa _____
- 4 tessir _____
- 5 nuta _____
- 6 nulce _____
- 7 robhert _____
- 8 scunoi _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 Your mother's sister and brother are your _____ and _____.
- 2 Your mother's brother's kids are your _____.
- 3 If your parents have other kids besides you, they are your _____ and _____.
- 4 Your father's mother and father are your _____ and _____.
- 5 People that you don't know are _____.
- 6 People you go to school with are your _____.
- 7 People you play sports like football or hockey with are your _____.
- 8 Waving, shaking hands, kissing, hugging, and bowing are all ways to _____.

3 Correct the present perfect errors in the sentences.

- 1 Scientists have document multi-generational family groups of elephants which have up to 12 members and are led by the oldest female. _____
- 2 Researchers has observed wolves giving up their own lives to protect other wolves in their pack. _____
- 3 Young orcas that scientists have studying spend their entire lives with their parents in the wild. _____
- 4 People has spot dolphins that tried to save people from shark attacks. _____
- 5 Scientists have notice that female lions lick other lions, both male and female, to strengthen the social bonds in their group. _____
- 6 Researchers have make videos of chimps grooming each other, which is important for maintaining chimp "friendships." _____
- 7 Zookeepers has noticed that Asian small-clawed otters spend nearly all their time together—even when they sleep! _____

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 I / minutes / ridden / bike / just / for / my / have / fifteen

- 2 she / party / already / has / planned / the

- 3 new / a / he's / built / just / house

- 4 school / already / from / she's / high / graduated

- 5 in / long / how / you / lived / Denmark / have
_____?
- 6 long / London / how / has / to / school / in / she / gone
_____?

5 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 He hasn't written his paper *yet* / *just*.
- 2 She has lived with her sister *for* / *since* seven months.
- 3 Connie has practiced the piano *yet* / *already*.
- 4 He has *since* / *just* read the letter from his grandfather.
- 5 She's watched that TV show *for* / *since* it began.
- 6 They *had traveling* / *have traveled* to Mexico every summer since they were eight years old.
- 7 Marty *is feeling* / *has felt* sick for three days.