

Family relationships:**male relatives:**

great-grandfather
 grandfather
 grandson
 father
 husband
 son /sʌn/
 adopted son
 brother

female relatives:

great-grandmother
 grandmother
 granddaughter
 mother
 wife
 daughter /'dɔ:tə/
 adopted daughter
 sister

either sex:

great-grandparent
 grandparent
 grandchild, grandchildren
 parent, single parent
 spouse
 child, children
 adopted child
 sibling (formal), an only child

 uncle /'ʌŋk(ə)l/

 aunt /ɑ:nt/

 cousin /'kʌz(ə)n/

nephew /'nefju:/
 son-in-law
 brother-in-law
 father-in-law
 stepfather
 stepson
 stepbrother
 half-brother

niece /ni:s/
 daughter-in-law
 sister-in-law
 mother-in-law
 stepmother
 stepdaughter
 stepsister
 half-sister

stepchild, stepchildren

in-laws (your husband or
 wife's family)

Additional vocabulary:

Step-: used to show that someone is related to you not by birth but because a parent has married again.

Mummy: a word for 'mother', used especially by children. / **Mum:** <informal> mother.

Daddy: a word for 'father', used especially by children. / **Dad:** <informal> father.

Grandma/ Granny/ Grannie: <informal> grandmother.

Grandpa/ Granddad/ Grandad: <informal> grandfather.

Big/little brother/sister: older/ younger brother/sister.

Partner: the person you are married to or living with as if you were married to them, or the person you are having a sexual relationship with.

Relation/Relative: a member of your family.

Childhood: the period of time when you are a child.

Nuclear family: consists of a mother, father and their children. / **Extended family:** includes grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins (possibly, not necessarily, living together).

Twin(s): one of two children born at the same time to the same mother; **identical twin:** one of a pair of brothers or sisters born at the same time, who develop from the same egg and look almost exactly alike. / **Triplet(s):** one of three children born at the same time to the same mother.

Orphan: a child whose parents are both dead.

To bring up (children): to care for a child until it is an adult.

Marital status:

married † single, unmarried, a bachelor (male), a spinster (female, old-fashioned)

a widow (female) † a widower (male)

separated, divorced.

Advantages of different types of families:

A large family: They feel safer because there is always someone if they need help. They feel less lonely because there is always someone to talk to. Because the children are needed at home (e.g. to do housework), they become more mature more quickly. These children are used to sharing so they are not normally selfish, and they can probably get to understand the other sex better because they have brothers and sisters. They can play with other children (not

alone), so they learn to interact socially...

A small family (e.g. when there is an only child): There is less stress for the parents. They can have a smaller car and house. They have more time for each other. They probably have more money because it's cheaper, so the child can have more material things. These parents can pay more attention to their child, and can give her/him a more expensive education or extra lessons. "Onlies" have more time for their own things (they don't have to watch their brothers/sisters)...

Family conflicts:

Parents usually complain because... their children don't do the homework, they don't study or look for work, they don't respect them (e.g. they insult their parents), they don't do any housework (e.g. they don't make their bed, don't do the washing up, or don't tidy their room, so their room is a mess), they don't take the dog for a walk, they walk around the house eating food without a plate, etc.

Friendship:

A **colleague**: a person that you work with.

A **friend**: a person we know very well and like.

An **acquaintance**: sb you know, but who is not a close friend.

A **flatmate/ roommate (AmE)**: sb who shares a flat with one or more other people.

A **classmate**: a member of the same class in a school or college.

Verbs:

Get on (well) with sb: We get on well with each other (=we have a friendly relationship).

Not get on: We don't get on (=we don't have a friendly relationship).

Fall out/ Quarrel/ Argue: We have fallen out/ quarrelled/ argued (=we have had an argument).

Make up: We have made up (=we had an argument but now we are friends again).

Love relationships:

- People in a love relationship:

Boyfriend/ Girlfriend: a man/woman that you are having a romantic relationship with.

Fiancé /fiˈɑːnsɪ/: the man whom a woman is going to marry.

Fiancée /fiˈɑːnsɪ/: the woman whom a man is going to marry.

Spouse: a husband or wife.

Couple/ married couple/ unmarried couple: two people who are married or having a sexual or romantic relationship.

- Possible steps in a love relationship:

Meet for the first time, meet sb on Facebook, flirt with sb, go on a date with a person/ go out together, get to know each other, fall in love with a person, get engaged, cohabit/ live together, get married/marry your partner, have children, start arguing, have an affair, break up with your partner, get divorced/ divorce your partner.

- Types of dating: **online dating, blind date, speed-dating...**

Speed-dating: a method of meeting a potential romantic partner by briefly talking to a series of individuals at an organized event, and indicating whether you are interested in seeing any of them again.

Celebrations and festivities:

- **Religious and family celebrations**: a family get-together, a baptism, a birthday, a burial, First Communion, a wedding, a wedding anniversary, a reception (=the meal after the wedding).

[Rachel's making her First Communion on Saturday.](#)

- **Festivities**: Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, St Valentine's Day, Easter...

