1. family tree [ˌfæmli ˈtriː]
2. paternal great-grandparents [pəˌtɜːnəl ˌɡreɪt ˈɡrændˌpeərənts]
3. maternal grandmother [məˌtɜːnəl ˈɡrænˌmʌðə]
4. stepmother [ˈstepˌmʌðə]
5. father [ˈfɑːðə]
6. mother [ˈmʌðə]
7. aunt [ɑːnt]
8. uncle [ˈʌŋkəl]
9. half-sister [ˈhɑːf ˌsɪstə]
10. brother-in-law [ˈbrʌðər ɪn ˌlɔː]
11. sister [ˈsɪstə]
12. husband [ˈhʌzbənd]
13. sister-in-law [ˈsɪstər ɪn ˌlɔː]
14. father-in-law [ˈfɑːðər ɪn ˌlɔː]
15. mother-in-law [ˈmʌðər ɪn ˌlɔː]
16. nephew [ˈnefjuː]
17. niece [niːs]
18. son [sʌn]
19. daughter [ˈdɔːtə]

Unter *www.spotlight-online.de/teachers/picture-it* finden Sie Übersetzungen und das gesamte Vocabulary-Archiv.

VOCABULARY

Family relationships

Whatever form they take, families are central to most of our lives. ANNA HOCHSIEDER presents language to talk about family relationships.

MEDIUM **PLUS**

Family matters

Kath is **the eldest** of seven **children**. Hers is a **close-knit family**. Her **parents** have a lot of **siblings**, too. Kath has eight **uncles**, nine **aunts** and no less than 28 **first cousins**. She loved **growing up** in such a large **extended family**. Kath has six children of her own: two **sets of twins**, an **adopted son** and a **baby girl** who is ten years **his junior**.

Liz is **an only child**. Her parents **got divorced** when she was very young. They had **joint custody** of their **daughter**. At first, Liz lived with her **father** and his new **spouse**. Her **stepmother** brought in three children from three previous **relationships**. Liz had difficulty adjusting to her **blended family** (N. Am.), so she moved back in with her **mother**. They didn't **get on well**, but today, Liz is a **single mum** herself and knows how hard it is to **raise a child** with no help from a **partner**.

Eric and Mabel are celebrating their 60th **wedding anniversary**. Eric was **brought up** by **foster parents**. He didn't meet his **birth mother** until he was 18. When Eric and Mabel **got engaged**, Eric told his **wife-to-be** that he was **illegitimate** and didn't know who his father was. Fortunately, his future **in-laws** were not as narrow-minded as his **blood relations**, who had wanted nothing to do with him. Blood is not always thicker than water.
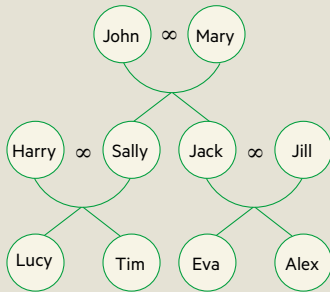
Illustrationen: Martin Haake

Now, try the following exercises to practise talking about family relationships.

Exercise 1   Ē

Study the family tree and complete the sentences (A–G).

John ∞ Mary

Harry ∞ Sally   Jack ∞ Jill

Lucy   Tim   Eva   Alex

A. Mary is Harry and Jill's ....

B. Lucy, Tim, Eva and Alex are John and Mary's ....

C. Harry is Sally's ....

D. Jill is Lucy's ....

E. Harry is Alex's ....

F. Tim and Eva are ....

G. Lucy is Jack's ....

Exercise 3   M̄

Complete each of the following definitions with a word from the opposite page.

A. A(n) .... child has no brothers or sisters.

B. A(n) .... family consists of parents, step-parents and children from more than one relationship.

C. A(n) .... family is one in which family members take a strong interest in each other.

D. If two people get ...., they agree to marry each other.

E. If two people get ...., they legally end their marriage.

Exercise 2   Ā

Study the text and the illustration on the opposite page. Then complete the definitions by matching the sentence halves below.

A. Your maternal grand-mother is...

B. Your stepmother is...

C. Your nephew is...

D. Your siblings are...

E. Your spouse is...

F. Your in-laws are...

1. your husband or wife.

2. your brother's or sister's son.

3. your mother's mother.

4. your spouse's parents.

5. your father's new wife.

6. your brothers and sisters.

It's all relative

Someone who **is related to** you — in other words, who is a member of your family — is a **relative** or **relation** of yours.

    Blood relatives, or **blood relations,** are **related by birth** <u>rather than</u> **by marriage.** Parents, children and siblings are **close relatives**, while cousins, <u>great-aunts</u>, etc. are more **distant relatives**.

    In the context of families, the <u>noun</u> **relationship** refers to the way in which family members are related to each other:
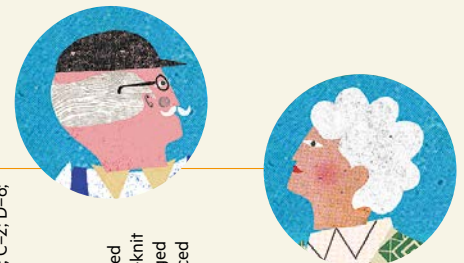
• What's your relationship to Jack?
   — He's my mum's cousin and, therefore, my <u>second cousin</u>.

great-aunt [ˌɡreɪt ˈɑːnt]
➥ Großtante

noun [naʊn]
➥ Substantiv, Nomen

rather than [ˈrɑːðə ðæn]
➥ anstatt, und nicht

second cousin [ˌsekənd ˈkʌzən]
➥ Großcousin

Answers

1. A. mother-in-law B. grandchildren C. husband D. aunt E. uncle F. cousins G. niece
2. A–3; B–5; C–2; D–6; E–1; F–4
3. A. only B. blended C. close-knit D. engaged E. divorced