



Topic 5, 6, 7:

Ages and Stages

Family tensions

Past simple, past continuous

Used to

The human life cycle

- Infant = 0-1 year.
- Toddler = 2-4 yrs.
- Child = 5-12 yrs.
- Teen = 13-19 yrs.
- Adult = 20-39 yrs.
- Middle **Age** Adult = 40-59 yrs.
- Senior Adult = 60+



Family vocabulary



-  To raise
-  Siblings
-  Relative
-  Nuclear family
-  Childhood
-  To raise
-  Foster family
-  In-laws
-  Female
-  Male
-  Grandfather
-  Grandmother
-  Married
-  Father

-  Mother
-  Uncle
-  Aunt
-  Sister-in-law
-  Brother
-  Sister
-  Wife husband
-  Cousin
-  Nephew
-  Niece
-  Son
-  Grandson
-  Granddaughter
-  Daughter-in-law

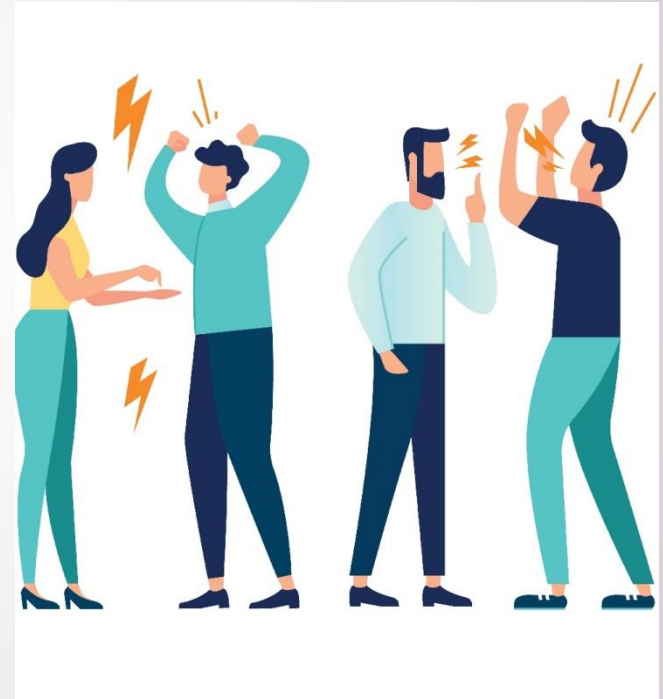
-  Stepmother
-  Stepson
-  Stepdaughter
-  Stepsister
-  Stepbrother
-  Half-brother
-  Half-sister
-  Grandparents
-  Masculine
-  Feminine
-  Children
-  Grow up
-  Brother-in-law
-  Stepfather

Matching exercise:

Stages of life	Age description
1. octogenarian	a) 0 - 1 year old approximately
2. a toddler	b) 40 + years old
3. adult	c) 18 + years old
4. child (childhood years)	d) 13 - 18 years approximately
5. a baby	e) 2 - 12 years old
6. middle-aged	f) 60 - 65 years old
7. retirement	g) 80 - 89 years old
8. teenager	h) 1 - 2 years old

Family tensions

Psychologists defined family stress as an **imbalance** between the demands of the family and **the ability to cope** with those demands. These demands are also known as stressors - a life event or transition that happens in the family



IDIOMS ABOUT CONFLICT

**To Have a Chip on
One's Shoulder**

To be combative



Add Fuel To The Fire

Worsen already
existing tension



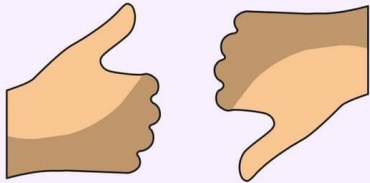
Add Insult To Injury

Compound a defeat
with humiliation or
mockery



Agree To Disagree

Accept or set aside a disagreement



Pick a Fight

Intentionally provoke a conflict or fight with someone



Bad Blood

Enmity or hatred that stems from something in the past



Dirty Look

A facial manner that signifies disapproval



On the Warpath

Very angry



Stab Someone in the Back

To betray (somebody)





Past simple

- We use the **simple past** to talk about:
completed actions, habits and facts in the past.
- **I went** to the cinema **yesterday**
- **I always visited** my grandparents when I was young.
- **I lived** near Cambridge for a couple of years.

Past continuous

- The **past continuous** is used to express:
interrupted actions, specific time as an interruption and parallel actions.
- **I was watching** TV when the phone rang.
- **Las night at 8pm I was having** dinner.

Past Simple 	Past Progressive 
<p><i>yesterday</i> <i>in 1995</i> <i>last year</i> <i>in summer/ June</i> <i>two days ago</i> <i>on Sunday</i></p>	<p><i>at 5 o'clock yesterday</i> <i>all morning</i> <i>when he came</i> <i>While/ as I was working</i></p>
<p>She planted roses yesterday. Она посадила розы вчера.</p>	<p>She was planting roses when he came. Она сажала розы, когда он пришел</p>
<p>Ved (2) (did + V₁)</p>	<p>was V ing were</p>
<p>Spelling (- ed) look – looked arriv<u>e</u> - arrived stop – stopped play – played, study - studied</p>	<p>Spelling (- ing) call – calling com<u>e</u> - coming put – putting play – playing, fly - flying</p>



SIMPLE PAST & PAST CONTINUOUS

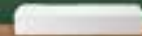
1. It _____ when I _____ this morning.
2. When my dad _____ home, we _____ dinner.
3. The neighbors _____ loud music when I _____ the police.
4. She _____ her leg while she _____ her bike.
5. While they _____ a horror movie, they _____ a strange noise.
6. He _____ sick while he _____ in the pool.
7. I _____ my homework when the lights _____ out.
8. The police _____ him while he _____ a TV from a store.
9. When I _____ them, they _____ under a tree in the park.
10. He _____ his favorite sunglasses while he _____ in the mountains.

WHEN - WHILE

1. The students were doing an exercise _____ the bell rang.
2. I saw an accident _____ I was waiting at the bus stop.
3. _____ she was writing an email, her computer turned off.
4. He fell down _____ he was climbing a tree.
5. _____ my mom came home, my sister was sleeping.
6. We found some old photographs _____ we were tidying our room.
7. _____ you called me last night, I was studying for the test.
8. I had a bad dream _____ I was sleeping on the sofa.
9. _____ the fire alarm went off, we were listening to music.
10. She started to cry _____ she was watching a movie.



Used to
Get used to
Be used to





Used to + V(infinitive).

We use the structure **used to do something** when we talk about something we did regularly in the past, but do not do it now.

- He **used to** go to our school.
- She **used to** be overweight but became she a model last year.





Be used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

Be used to is used to express that a situation is not new or strange, or is no longer new or strange. You have experienced it many times.

- He **is used to** swimming every day.
- I **am not used to** getting up early.





Get used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

Get used to is used to express that an action/situation becomes less strange or new, or becomes more comfortable.

- Staff will have to **get used to** a new way of working.
- I could not **get used to** driving on the wrong side of the street!



USED TO

Form



You can always use past simple instead of USED TO.

Usage

- Yes** For repeated actions in the past, which are usually finished.
- No** For actions that happened only once in the past.

● **Re-write the sentences below using "used to".**

1. Last month, I rode my bicycle to school. Now, I don't ride my bicycle to school.

I used to ride my bicycle to school.

2. Ten years ago, I studied Japanese. Now, I don't study Japanese.

3. Before, I didn't do exercise. Now, I do exercise.

4. Last year, my classmate didn't study hard. Now, he studies hard.

5. A long time ago, people didn't have electricity. Now, people have electricity.
