

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Lesson 2



BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH

Birth

Anna **had a baby** yesterday.
He **was born** at 1.15 yesterday morning.
He **weighed** 3 kilograms.

They are going to **call** him John – **after** John, his grandfather. His grandfather's **birthday** is June 16th too – but he was born in 1957!
The baby's parents **were born** in 1986.



Common mistakes

Anna **had a baby** [NOT Anna got a baby].

He/ She **was born** [NOT He/ She ~~born~~ or He/ She ~~is born~~].



Marriage

If you do not have a partner, you are **single**.

If you have a husband or wife, you are **married**.

If your husband or wife dies, you are **widowed**.

If your marriage breaks up, you are **separated / divorced**.

[the marriage has legally ended]

Harry and Sarah **got married**.

They **(got) married** in 2001.

(*married* without *got* is more formal)

They went on their **honeymoon** to Italy.

They **were married** for 15 years.

Common mistakes

Sarah **got married** to Harry [NOT with Harry].



The wedding

(bride)
groom

bride

Death

Then Harry became **ill**.

He **died** last year.

He **died of** a heart attack.

Common mistakes

Harry is dead [NOT Harry is ~~died~~ or
Harry is ~~death~~].



The funeral

2.1 Think of people you know. Where were they born? When?

- 1 *My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1967.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

2.2 Find a word on the opposite page which means ...

- 1 the name for a woman on her wedding day. *bride*
- 2 the name for a man on his wedding day.
- 3 what you are if you haven't got a partner.
- 4 to be 57 kilograms.
- 5 what you are if your marriage has legally ended.
- 6 a religious service for a dead person.
- 7 a holiday after a wedding.
- 8 what you are if your husband or wife dies.



2.3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

in after of to born on

¹ in 2003 Anne got married ² to Daniel Smith. Unfortunately, Daniel's grandmother, Lydia Smith, died ³ at old age soon after their wedding. Daniel and Anne were ⁴ on their honeymoon when she died. Anne's baby daughter was ⁵ born two years later. They called the baby Lydia, ⁶ after Daniel's grandmother.

2.4 When were these people born and when did they die? Write sentences.

- 1 Genghis Khan (1162–1227) *Genghis Khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.*
- 2 Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)
- 3 Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
- 4 Princess Diana (1961–1997)
- 5 Heath Ledger (1979–2008)



2.5 Complete the sentences using died, dead or death.

- 1 Kelly's grandfather *died* last year.
- 2 His death made her very sad.
- 3 Her grandmother has been dead for five years now.
- 4 She died of a heart attack.
- 5 Now all Kelly's grandparents are dead.



TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES

- 1) Маша родила ребёнка вчера.
- 2) Pasha is single, he divorced his ex-wife.
- 3) Сегодня мой день рождения.
- 4) Derrick weighted 2 kg when he was born.
- 5) Жених и невеста отправились во Францию после свадьбы.
- 6) Phoenix and Miles were married, but Miles died and Phoenix became a widow.
- 7) Джош умер от сердечного приступа.

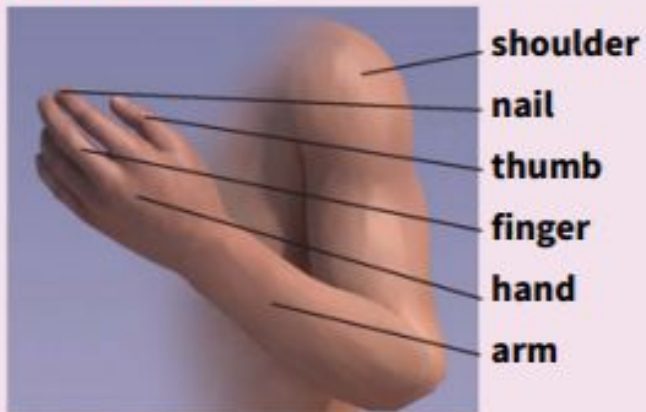


PARTS OF THE BODY

Head and face

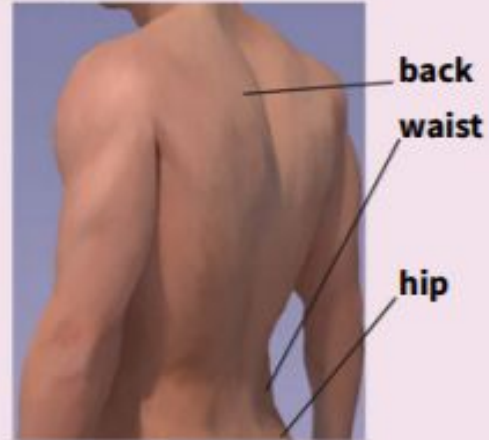
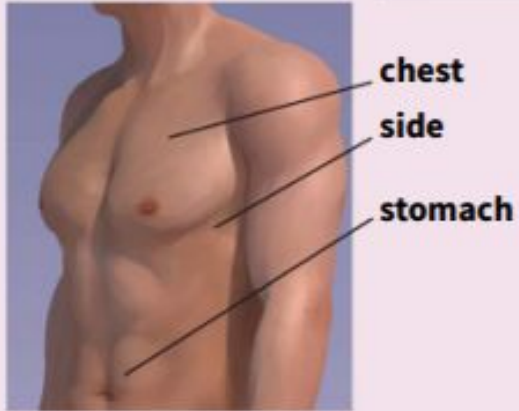


Arm and leg



Rest of body

We have **skin** covering our bodies.



Inside the body



heart



brain



Pronunciation problems

eye /aɪ/ knee /ni:/ stomach /'stʌmək/ heart /hɑ:t / blood /blʌd/ foot /fʊt/ tooth /tu:θ/

Singular and plurals

one foot – two feet one tooth – two teeth

Hair is a singular word. My hair is very long – I must cut it soon.

Common mistakes

Usually we use my, your, his, her, etc. with parts of the body.

Katie is washing her hair [NOT Jane is washing ~~the~~ hair]. I have a pain in my leg [NOT I have a pain in ~~the~~ leg].

(See [Unit 6](#): Health and illness.)



Here are the names of some parts of the body with the letters mixed up. What are they?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1 eken | <i>knee</i> | 6 are | |
| 2 osen | | 7 hotot | |
| 3 rathe | | 8 buhtm | |
| 4 hamcost | | 9 akbc | |
| 5 olderush | | 10 tiwas | |

Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A hand has five <i>fingers</i> | 6 You hear with your |
| 2 A foot has five | 7 The child sat on her father's |
| 3 An adult has 32 | 8 Your type can be A, B, AB or O. |
| 4 You smell with your | 9 You think with your |
| 5 The is a symbol of love. | |

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I have a pain in ~~the~~ side. *I have a pain in my side.*
- 2 That woman has got very big feet.
- 3 My grandfather has a pain in the shoulder.
- 4 The baby has already got two teeth.
- 5 The little girl needs to wash the face and the hands before dinner.
- 6 My hairs are dirty. I need to wash them.



Parts of the body are often used in compound nouns too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.



1*arm*.....chair



3stick



5scarf



2ball

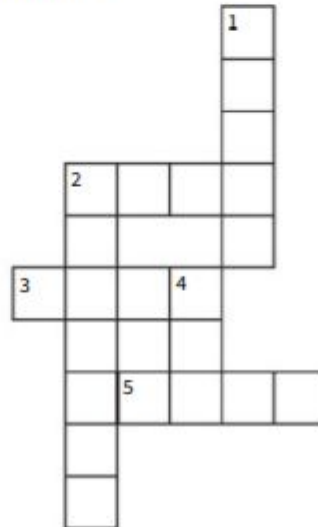
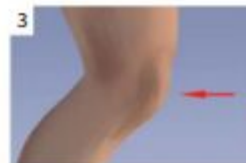


4brush



6bag

Complete the crossword. Look at the pictures.



TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES

- 1) My mouth is full of healthy teeth.
- 2) Её волосы коричневые и глаза зелёные.
- 3) She bites her lips when she's nervous.
- 4) У него большой нос и толстая (fat) шея.
- 5) Sportsmen have strong shoulders and arms.
- 6) Мои ноги и колени болят, а ступня не болит.
- 7) He is not going to move (шевелить) a finger for me.
- 8) Женщины любят красить ногти на руках.
- 9) My stomach hurts, and my back hurts too.
- 10) Nora has wide hips and a tiny waist.



CLOTHES



Plural words

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.

trousers



jeans



shorts



tights



glasses



pyjamas



sunglasses

My suit **is** new but these trousers **are** old. Her jeans / shorts / tights **are** blue.

Note: You say: **a pair of** trousers / shorts / glasses, etc.

Verbs

You **wear** clothes but you **carry** things.

You **wear** glasses.

Naomi **is wearing** a long blue coat.

She's **carrying** a suitcase and a **handbag**.

You can also say: Naomi **has (got)** a blue coat **on**.

You **carry** a **bag** and an **umbrella**.



In the morning you **get dressed** or **put** your clothes **on**. At night you **get undressed** or you **take** your clothes **off**.

Common mistakes

You **put clothes on** but you **take clothes off**
[NOT ~~put clothes off~~].

Tip

When you get dressed in the morning, say to yourself *Now I'm putting on my socks. Now I'm putting on my shoes* and so on.



Complete the sentences.

- 1 Joe has a job interview today, so he's wearing a smart suit....., a white sh..... and a t..... .
- 2 Julia's not working today, so she's wearing a T-..... and sh.....s.
- 3 Lucy is going to play tennis. She's wearing white s.....s and tr.....s.
- 4 Gianni is going to a business meeting. He's.....ing a b..... with his papers and laptop.
- 5 My trousers are too big. I have to wear a b..... .
- 6 It's cold today. I'll wear my j....., and I'll take my c..... too.

Match the item of clothing with the part of the body.

scarf belt shoe hat glove glasses tights ring

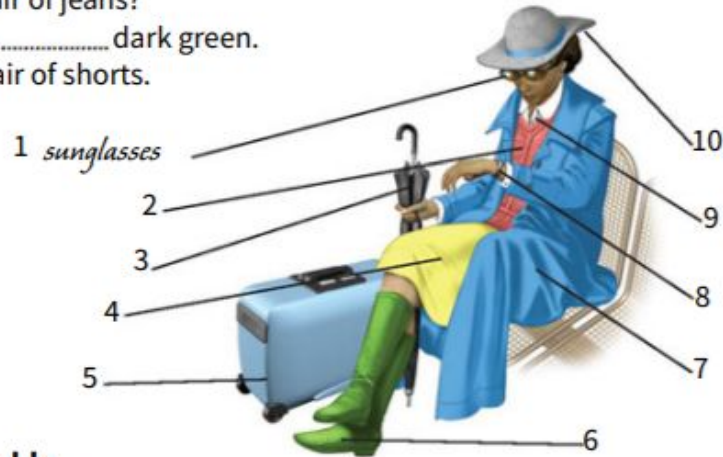


Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

be wear carry have

- 1 Tim's jeans *are* blue and his T-shirt red.
- 2 Julia jeans and a T-shirt today.
- 3 Meena got a red coat on and she some flowers.
- 4 Sarah's dress old but her shoes new.
- 5 Last year Harry's trousers white. Now they grey.
- 6 this a new pair of jeans?
- 7 My favourite pyjamas dark green.
- 8 Kim a new pair of shorts.

Label the picture.



Complete the verbs in the table.

morning	night
get <i>dressed</i>	get
or your clothes on	or your clothes off

What are you wearing today? Use a dictionary to help you.

I'm wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I've got a pair of black trousers on. I'm wearing blue socks and white trainers. I've also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

