



Primary 6 English

Term 2

TOPIC 1/2: Family Relationships

Learning Outcome: The learner demonstrates knowledge of family relationships.

Teaching activities

- (i) Talking about the relationships in their families.
- (ii) Explaining relationships existing among different people e.g. Marsha is Maria's sister.
- (iii) Asking and answering questions related to family relationships.
- (iv) Drawing and interpreting family trees.
- (v) Acting out dialogues on family relationships.
- (vi) Writing guided and free compositions on family relationships.
- (vii) Writing and reciting poems on family relationships.
- (viii) Reading and interpreting maps, charts or graphs on population e.g. areas that are densely populated.
- (ix) Completing a crossword puzzle.
- (x) Conducting debates and quizzes related to family relationships.

Family Relationship Terms



Family



Grandmother + Grandfather



Twins

Term	Meaning
Grandparent	The father or mother of your parent.
Stepmother	A woman who becomes your mother after your father marries her, but she is not your biological mother.
Stepfather	A man who becomes your father after your mother marries him, but he is not your biological father.
Auntie	The sister of your father or mother, or the wife of your uncle.
Brother-in-law	The husband of your sister, or the brother of your husband/wife.
Sister-in-law	The wife of your brother, or the sister of your husband/wife.
Uncle	The brother of your father or mother, or the husband of your aunt.
Cousin	The child of your uncle or aunt.
Mother-in-law	The mother of your husband or wife.
Father-in-law	The father of your husband or wife.
Nephew	The son of your brother or sister.
Niece	The daughter of your brother or sister.
Half-brother	A brother who shares one parent with you (same mother or same father, but not both).
Half-sister	A sister who shares one parent with you.
Stepbrother	The son of your stepmother or stepfather (not biologically related).
Stepsister	The daughter of your stepmother or stepfather (not biologically related).
Twins	Two children born at the same time to the same mother.
Triplets	Three children born at the same time to the same mother.
Quadruplets	Four children born at the same time to the same mother.
Young	Not old; in early age.
Old	Having lived for many years.
Elder	Older than another person.
Eldest	The one who is oldest among brothers and sisters.

Other Related Terms

Term	Meaning
Populated	An area with many people living in it.
Scarcely	Very few or not enough.
Densely	With many people or things close together.
Marry	When a man and woman become husband and wife.

Give birth to	When a mother delivers a baby.
Tribe	A group of people with the same culture, language, and traditions.

Sensitive Terms (explained carefully and respectfully):

- **Defile:** To spoil or damage something. In social studies, it can also mean harming someone's dignity.
- **Rape:** For Primary Six, this should be explained carefully: it is a serious crime where someone forces another person into sexual activity without consent.
- **Incest:** A situation where close family members have sexual relations. It is considered wrong and harmful in all societies.

Exercise 1: Read the story and answer the following questions in full sentences.

Sarah's happy family

Sarah lived in a densely populated town with her family. Her grandparents often visited to tell her stories about their tribe. She had a stepmother who cared for her like her own child, and a half-brother who was younger than her. One day, her uncle brought her cousins to play. Sarah was happy because she was the eldest among them and helped the younger ones with their games.

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Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. Who often visited Sarah to tell her stories?
3. Who cared for Sarah like her own child?
4. Who was younger than Sarah in the story?
5. Who brought Sarah's cousins to play?
6. Why was Sarah happy when her cousins came?
7. Who wrote the story?

Exercise 2: Read the dialogue and answer the following questions in full sentences.

At a family gathering

Auntie: I am glad to see all of you together today.

Cousin: Yes, it is fun when the family meets.

Stepfather: I will take care of the children while their parents talk.

Brother-in-law: Thank you, that is very kind of you.

Niece: I like playing with my **twins** because we are the same age.

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Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. Who was glad to see everyone together?
3. Using a direct speech state what the cousin said.
4. Using indirect speech state mention what the Stepfather said.
5. Who thanked the stepfather for his kindness?
6. Why did the Niece like to play with her twins?
7. How many people are in the dialogue?
8. Who wrote the dialogue?

Exercise 3: Read the dialogue and answer the following questions in full sentences.

A Home Full of Love

In our small house painted bright blue,
We laugh together, the whole family crew.
Mother bakes bread with a warm, sweet smell,
Father tells stories we know so well.

My sister sings while she waters the flowers,
My brother plays football for hours and hours.
Grandma knits scarves in her rocking chair,
Grandpa hums softly, without a care.

At night we gather, the day's work done,
Sharing our dreams, every single one.
Our home is more than walls and a door—
It's love and kindness forevermore.

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Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. Who bakes bread in the poem?
3. What does the sister do while watering the flowers?
4. Who plays football for hours?
5. Where does Grandma knit scarves?
6. What do the family members share at night?
7. What does the Grandpa do without care?
8. What think the writer mean with "Sharing our dreams, every single one."
9. Why do you think this family is happy?
10. Who wrote the poem?

Using ... rather ... than ...

The phrase **rather than** is used to show **preference** or **choice**. It means *instead of*.

Structure

- **Main idea + rather + noun + than + alternative idea**

Examples

1. I would rather have twins than triplets.
2. I would rather visit my **grandparents** than spend the weekend alone.
3. I would rather live in a **densely populated** town than in a scarcely populated village.

Exercise 4: Write five sentences by comparing two choices in family or everyday life using **...rather than**

Using ... too ... to ...

The phrase **too ... to ...** is used to show that something is **so much** (too big, too small, too heavy, too tired, etc.) that it **cannot do** another action. It expresses **impossibility because of excess**.

Structure

- **Subject + be + too + adjective + to + verb**
- **Subject + verb + too + adverb + to + verb**

Examples

1. The baby is **too young to** walk.
2. The box is **too heavy to** carry.
3. Your niece is **too young to** get married.

Exercise 5: Rewrite the following pairs of sentence into single sentences using: **...too...to...**

1. The baby is very small. He cannot walk.
2. The box is very heavy. She cannot lift it.
3. The old man is very weak. He cannot climb the hill.

4. The pupils were very tired. They could not finish their homework.
5. The twins were very noisy. They could not hear the story.
6. The stepmother was very busy. She could not attend the meeting.
7. The cousin was very shy. He could not speak in front of the class.
8. The niece was very young. She could not ride the bicycle.
9. The half-brother was very careless. He could not keep secrets.
10. The grandfather was very sick. He could not travel.

Exercise 6: Rewrite each of the following sentences using two separate sentences.

1. The baby is **too young to** go to school.
2. The basket is **too heavy to** carry alone.
3. The old man is **too weak to** walk a long distance.
4. The pupils were **too tired to** play after class.
5. The twins were **too noisy to** hear the teacher's instructions.
6. The stepmother was **too busy to** attend the family meeting.
7. The cousin was **too shy to** speak in front of the visitors.
8. The niece was **too small to** reach the top shelf.
9. The half-brother was **too careless to** keep important secrets.
10. The grandfather was **too sick to** travel to the village.

Using ... just ...

The word **just** has several uses in English. For Primary Six learners, the most common meanings are:

1. **Exactly / only** → *This is just what I wanted.*
2. **A short time ago** → *She just arrived.*
3. **Fair / right** → *The teacher made a just decision.*

Structure

- **Subject + verb + just + verb/object**
- **Subject + be + just + adjective/noun**

Examples

My aunt has just given birth to her twelfth baby. (that is, my aunt has given birth a short time ago)

Exercise 7: Explain the **context of just** in each of the following sentences

1. My **grandmother** has **just** told us a story.
2. The **uncle** arrived **just** in time for lunch.
3. This is **just** my **cousin**, not my brother.
4. The **stepmother** is **just** as kind as a real mother.
5. The **niece** has **just** finished her homework.
6. The **twins** are **just** five years old.
7. The **eldest** child is **just** more responsible than the younger ones.
8. The **father-in-law** gave advice that was **just** and fair.
9. My **half-sister** has **just** gone to the shop.
10. The **brother-in-law** is **just** like a real brother to me.

Exercise 8: write ten sentences using 'just'.

Using ... such ... that ...

The phrase **such ... that ...** is used to show **cause and effect**. It emphasizes how strong or great something is, leading to a particular result.

Structure

- **Subject + be + such + (adjective + noun) + that + result**

Examples

1. It was **such a happy family** that everyone enjoyed the party.
2. She is **such a kind stepmother** that all the children love her.
3. He is **such an old grandfather** that he cannot walk far.
4. They are **such noisy twins** that nobody can hear the teacher.

5. It was **such a densely populated town** that the roads were always busy.
6. He is **such a helpful cousin** that everyone likes him.
7. She is **such a caring auntie** that her nieces and nephews visit often.
8. They are **such playful triplets** that the house is always lively.
9. He is **such a strict father-in-law** that everyone respects him.
10. It was **such a scarcely populated village** that few children attended school.

Example 9: Rewrite each of the following pairs of sentences as single sentences using: **such ... that...**

1. The auntie was very kind. All her nieces and nephews loved her.
2. The stepfather was very strict. The children always obeyed him.
3. The cousins were very playful. The house was always noisy.
4. The grandmother was very wise. Everyone listened to her advice.
5. The triplets were very young. They could not go to school.
6. He gave gifts to all the children. The uncle was very generous.
7. She solved all the puzzles quickly. The niece was very clever.
8. He supported the family in every way. The father-in-law was very helpful.
9. The teacher could not continue the lesson. The twins were very noisy.
10. He needed help to walk. The grandfather was very old.
11. Many men wanted to marry my cousin. She was a beautiful girl.

Using ... is ... but ...

The phrase **is ... but ...** is used to show **contrast**. It means that something has one quality, **yet** it also has another that is different or opposite.

Structure

- **Subject + is + description 1 + but + description 2**

Examples

1. My **grandmother is old but strong**.
2. The **stepmother is strict but kind**.
3. The **uncle is busy but helpful**.
4. The **cousin is young but clever**.

Exercise 10: rewrite each of the following sentences into a pair of sentences keeping the same meaning

1. The twins are noisy but playful.
2. The father-in-law is serious but fair.
3. The niece is small but brave.
4. The half-brother is careless but friendly.
5. The auntie is poor but generous.
6. The eldest child is quiet but wise.

Exercise 11: Rewrite each of the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence using: **...such...that....**

1. The auntie was very kind. All the children trusted her.
2. The stepfather was very patient. The children respected him.
3. The cousins were very noisy. Nobody could study in the house.
4. The grandmother was very loving. Everyone wanted to stay with her.
5. The triplets were very playful. The house was always lively.
6. The uncle was very generous. He gave gifts to all the children.
7. The niece was very clever. She solved all the puzzles quickly.
8. The father-in-law was very strict. Everyone followed his rules.
9. The twins were very young. They could not go to school.
10. The grandfather was very wise. People came to him for advice.

Thank You

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