



Jacqueline Wilson

Jacqueline Wilson is one of the best-selling authors in the UK. You may know her name because she's popular in a lot of countries and you can buy her books in 30 languages. Her characters have names like Hetty Feather, Lizzie Zipmouth, Tracy Beaker and Vicky Angel.

She ¹ _____ on 17 December 1945 in Bath, England.

When she was very young her family ² _____ to near London. She ³ _____ in Kingston-upon-Thames and she ⁴ _____ there at the age of five. She liked school and did

well at English. She loved writing and wrote lots of stories, but she didn't like Maths. Her Maths teacher called her Jackie Daydream because she often looked out of the window. When she was 16 she ⁵ _____, so she ⁶ _____.

She ⁷ _____ as a secretary. She worked for a publishing company. The company started a teenage magazine called *Jackie* and because Jacqueline was good at writing she became a journalist on it. The magazine was very popular with teenage girls in the 1970s and 80s.

She ⁸ _____ in 1965 when she was only 19. Two years later she ⁹ _____, a daughter called Emma.

When she started writing books, she wrote crime stories. But when her daughter was small she started writing for children. There are now over 80 Jacqueline Wilson books. Today she lives in Kingston-upon-Thames again in a house full of books.

1 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

grew up was born got married had a child got a job
didn't go to university started school moved house left school

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 When was she born?
- 2 Where did her family move to?
- 3 Where did she grow up?
- 4 How old was she when she left school?
- 5 How old was she when she got married?
- 6 How old was she when she had a child?
- 7 How many Jacqueline Wilson books are there?

1 Read the definitions and write the name of the family member.

- 1 Your dad's father is your _____.
- 2 Your mum's husband is your _____.
- 3 Your dad's brother is your _____.
- 4 Your dad's brother's wife is your _____.
- 5 Your mum's father is your _____.
- 6 Your mum's (other) daughter is your _____.
- 7 Your mum's mother is your _____.
- 8 Your dad's sister is your _____.
- 9 Your aunt's son is your _____.
- 10 Your aunt's daughter is your mum's _____.
- 11 Your uncle's son is your mum's _____.

2 Complete your own family tree. In pairs ask and answer about the people in it.

A: Who's your mum's mum?

B: That's my grandma Lisa. Has your dad's brother got a son?

A: Yes, that's Tom.



1 a Read the texts. Complete them with clauses 1–5.

- 1 and many homes had more than one TV
- 2 they spent more time inside the home.
- 3 offices and businesses started using computers.
- 4 However, they only showed black and white pictures.
- 5 Children spent a lot of free time outside.

Families

Family life changes with each generation. New inventions for the home and for communications mean that families do things differently from their parents and grandparents. Here is a look at what life was like in previous decades.

1950s

In the 1950s only one third of British homes had washing machines and women spent a lot more time doing housework. In fact most married women didn't go out to work but looked after the home and children.

1 _____

Not many homes had TVs at the beginning of the decade. This changed with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Lots of people wanted to watch the event and bought TVs. After that watching TVs became popular but people watched it as a family. 2 _____

1970s

New technology started to change people's lives in the 1970s. People wanted to do less housework, so now two thirds of homes now had washing machines, and microwave cookers started to become popular.

Watching TV continued to be a favourite way to spend free time, but now the TVs were in colour.

In the workplace, there were more women, but mothers with young children usually stayed at home. The other major change was that 3 _____
But there weren't many in homes.

1990s

Almost all homes had washing machines and some also had dishwashers. People started watching films on DVDs at home 4 _____ so families didn't watch everything together.

A couple of the biggest changes in this decade were that mobile phones became popular, and children started using play stations, so 5 _____
People also bought computers for the home.

2 01 What do you think the situation is like today? Think about the following questions. Then listen to check.

- 1 Do mothers work full time?
- 2 How many TVs do you think there are in a home?
- 3 What percentage of adults have mobile phones?

3 Do you think technology is good for family life? Why? Why not?



One hundred thousand years ago there were two types of human: homo sapiens (like us) and Neanderthals. Neanderthals lived in Europe before homo sapiens. They looked different from them too. They had heavy faces and they looked closer to apes than homo sapiens do.

Around 110,000 years ago the earth went into an ice age. The temperature in this period was often very cold for thousands of years. Scientists think Neanderthals were better at living in the cold than homo sapiens who came from Africa. This is because they had strong, heavy bodies and short arms and legs.

They also had big brains like modern humans, and were intelligent. They lived near forests and hunted deer and other large animals. They also lighted fires and built their homes. Why did they become extinct?

Scientists think it was because the climate changed. As the world became warmer, forests died and there were large areas without trees, called plains.

Neanderthals knew how to catch animals in the forest. They waited for the animals to come close then used knives or short spears. Scientists also think they didn't have good balance, so they didn't run fast or well. They were also unable to throw spears a long way and so they weren't good at catching animals in the plains. Homo sapiens were the opposite. They had long legs and ran fast, they threw spears a long way and caught food in the plains. In the end scientists think they simply won the competition for food. So as the population of homo sapiens increased, the population of Neanderthals fell to nothing.

1 Read the text and complete the table. Tick (✓) the things that are true for each species.

	Neanderthals	Homo sapiens
strong bodies with short legs		
taller bodies with longer legs		
made fire		
lived near forests		
caught animals		
used knives to kill		
ran well		

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Neanderthals lived in Europe before homo sapiens.
- Neanderthals were clever.
- They died out when the world became colder.
- They weren't good at some physical activities.
- They liked living in treeless areas.
- Homo sapiens killed them.